IRISH NATIONALIST.

FREEDOM, TRUTH, AND JUSTICE.

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THE IRISH NATIONALIST,

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THE JOLLY IRISH FARMER OF THE OLDEN TIMES.

BY JOSEPH P. PRENDERGAST.

Let sailors sing the windy deep;
Let soldiers praise their armor:
But in my heart this toast I'll keep—
The Jolly Irish Farmer!
When first the rose, in robe of green,
Unfolds his crimson lining,
And round his cottage porch is seen
The honeysuckle twining;
When the banks of bloom their sweetness yield
The bees that gather honey,
He drives his team across the field,
Where skies are soft and sunny.

The blackbird clucks behind his plow.
The quail pipes loud and clearly;
The garden hides behind its bough
The cot he loves so dearly;
The old gray barn whose doors unfold
His ample store in measure,
More rich than heaps of hoarded gold,
A precious blessed treasure;
But nigh it in the porch there stands
His wife—the lovely charmer—
The sweetest rose on all his lands—
The Jolly Irish Farmer.

To him the spring comes dancing gay,
To him the summer blushes;
The autumn smiles with golden ray,
His sleep old winter hushes;
He cares not how the world may move,
No doubt or fears confound him;
His little flock are linked in love,
And household angels round him.
He trusts in God, and loves his wife,
Nor grief nor ill may harm her;
He's nature's nobleman in life—
The Jolly Irish Farmer!

Sioux Courtship.

The Sioux are, perhaps, mentally, morally and physically the best body of Indians on the plains. As wives, their women are faithful, and if a young woman becomes lewd, they pass her on the prairie. That is to say, they take her out of the village, stake her down on the ground, where she is left for three nights, subject to outrage by the roughs of the tribe, who can kill her if they wish. She is, after this, made to carry wood, water and do hard labor in the tribe, and is forever disgraced. Polygamy is practiced is this tribe, but not extensively. A man may have as many wives as he can keep, but must buy them. The universal price of a wife is a pony, or for a whiteman an American horse. A squaw once bought becomes the immediate property of the purchaser, but he must catch her. Men have bought wives and never been able to catch them. Most of them, however, are quite willing to be caught.

An Indian, several years ago, took a fancy to an officer's horse and tried in every way to purchase him, but the officer would not part with the animal. Finally the Indian offered his sister, a beautiful girl in exchange for the horse. Fearing he would steal or maim the animal, and not wishing to offend him, the officer gave the Indian the horse, but declined to receive the girl in return. The young lady, however, was informed she was sold, and so the matter stood. After waiting a long time for her husband to come and claim her, she one day, as he rode by the camp, put herself in his way, when seeing he took no notice of her, she naively asked: "Why don't you catch me?" The officer, who had never seen her before, inquired what she meant, when she roundly told him she was his wife, and not at all pleased that he had not come for her. He never claimed her, but she was regarded by her tribe as the white man's squaw, and at last accounts was still single and waiting for her husband.

AT Memphis, the weather continues bad with almost incessant rain. There were fifteen interments a day, ten of which were death from cholera.

IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

On the 20th ult., the strike of the spinners in the Ulster Company's Mill, Belfast, terminated by the employers returning to work at the old wages. Nine of the spinners were brought up to the police court, on a summons of having left their work without giving due notice, but their solicitor having expressed their regret, and pleaded guilty, and the company declining to press the case, the magistrate postponed judgment on the defendants agreeing to return to work. The mayor of Belfast, who was on the bench, told the defendants that the present was not the time to seek increased wages, as the manufactoring business was not so profitable as formerly.

The Ulster Spinning Company have closed one of their establishments—the Tea Lane or Linfield Mill Road. On the 17th, some of the spinners, because a demand for increase of wages was not acceded to, struck. The demand was for a shilling a week, or an increase of well nigh ten per cent., on the original wages.

Carlow.

On Sunday the 27th of April, at Carlow Mercy Convent, Miss Mary Josephine Kerin, daughter of C. M. Kerin, Esq., C. I., R. I. C., Wexford, received the white veil at the hands of the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. The sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Kavanagh, President of Carlow College. The Bishop and a number of the Clergy of the town and neighborhood, were entertained at a sumptuous dinner. The Rev. Charles Kerin, S. J., brother to the recipient, was to preach on the occasion, but his presence being required in another place, prevented him from attending.

Cork.

At the Cork police office, on the 16th ult., Patrick Dooley was charged with deserting from the 25th Regt. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and denied that he was ever in a regiment in his life. He was committed as a deserter, and the Secretary of the War office ordered to be informed of the fact.

Clare.

On the 14th ult., during a squall, a sad occurrence happened near Loop Head Light House, at the mouth of the river Shannon. Five pilots from Kilbaha, were lost in their attempt to board an inward bound vessel from a canoe. The five were married men, and the distress of the widows and orphans they leave after them, is deplorable. One poor family lost a father and a son. The Limerick Harbor Board approved of a suggestion that £100 be allocated to the assistance of the families of the five men who had been drowned, and pending the consideration of the question in the regular course of bnsiness, subscribed £20 to be forwarded to the good pastor of the parish in which these poor families reside, for their aid.

Within three weeks, upwards of two hundred emigrants left Ennis by rail, en rout for Queenstown, for America; and on the 15th ult. forty others took their departure for the Far West. The emigrants included many of the farming class, whose passages have been paid by their friends in America.

Dublin.

At Dublin, on the 16th ult., Mr. O'Donnel, Chief Police Magistrate, with Captain Hyte and Harris, resumed the inquiry into the loss of the schooner Charles of Wexford, off the Arklow Banks, in January 1st, with all on board. The evidence having closed, Dr. Corrigan addressed the Court on behalf of Lieut. Dunne of the Countess of Dublin, who, it was alleged, had not used sufficient exertions to save the lives of the crew of the Charles. Mr. O'Donnel announced the unanimous opinion of the Court that there had not been the slightest misconduct on the part of Capt. Dunne within the meaning of the act under which the inquiry was heard. He appeared, from the evidence, to have made every exertion possible, under the circumstances in which he found himself placed, to rescue the crew of the schooner (which there was no doubt was the Charles), and Capt. Dunne would therefore retain his certificate.

The Dublin *Gazette* of the 13th ult., announces that the Privy Counsel have sanctioned an order of the Commissioners, prohibiting fishing in Bandon River or in Kinsale Harbor for oysters of less dimensions than three inches. The Privy Counsel also sanctioned orders prohibiting dredging for oysters in Tralee Bay between 10th of March and the 1st of November, being the close season; also prohibiting fishing for oysters, in same bay, of less dimensions than two and a half inches; also sanctioning an order prohibiting netting for two years from the 1st of January 1873, in Bandon River, from the northern part of the quay, at the mouth of the creek, between the town lands of Rockhouse and Kilmacksimon to a point on the opposite shore in the townland of Lahearn.

Fermanagh.

In the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Keogh, the case of Martin v. McCracken, which was in action for breach of promise of marriage came on last month. The plaintiff is the daughter of a farmer living in the county of Londonderry, and the defendant is the son of a farmer living in the same county. The parties had known each other for a long time, and there was a courtship which, according to the plaintiff's case, resulted in a promise of marriage made four years ago. Subsequently defendant seduced plaintiff, and a child was born. The license for the marriage was procured by the defendant from the Presbyterian minister, but a dispute arose afterwards as to the amount of the girl's "fortune," and the defendant went to America. The only question in the case was the amount of damages, and these were assessed by the jury at £75.

The case of McGuinness v. Ferguson was also an action brought by the plaintiff, a farmer living near Londonderry, for the seduction of his daughter by the defendant. The plaintiff's daughter was acquainted with the defendant for seven years, when he seduced her, as she alleged, under a promise of marriage. She gave birth to a child. The defendant did not offer any evidence. It was proved that the tenant right of his farm of fifty acres was worth a large sum of money. The jury found for the plaintiff—£60 damages.

With sincere regret we announce the sudden death of Mr. John Conway, P.L.G., Glenville, Loughrea, which melancholy event occurred at his residence on the 10th ult. The funeral, which was very large and respectable, took place on the following Wednesday, after a solemn Requiem High Mass, at which many of the clergy of the town and surrounding parishes assisted, with others from the diocese of Kilmacduagh.

King's County.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 13th ult., the case of Frances McMullen v. William D'Arcy Dowling, an action for breach of promise of marriage, in which damages were laid at £2,000, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant, but he had pleaded a recission of the contract. The defendant was a solicitor, residing at Westview, Tullamore, with a good practice, and respected by all who knew him. The plaintiff was a young lady, residing in Letterkenny, and of a most respectable family. The plaintiff having been examined as to the facts, the jury assessed the damages at £600.

Limerick.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, on the 14th ult., an action was brought by John Gibbins, who was steward and treasurer of the Limerick Races, against John Byrne, who lives in the city of Cork, for the detention of a silver racing cup, valued at £100. It was alleged by the plaintiff that the cup was illegally detained by Mr. Byrne from the stewards of the races. Being a challenge cup, according to the rules of the meeting, it should be won three times in succession before it became the absolute property of any one person. The defendant averred that he won the cup in the years 1869, 1870, 1871, whilst on behalf of the stewards it was alleged that the cup was not run for at all in 1870, and that in place of it was substituted 40 sovs. Verdict for the plaintiff.

The emigration drain is absolutely alarming. The people are leaving the country in crowds—a respectable, well-dressed, intelligent and orderly population are abandoning their native land in countless numbers.—*Limerick Reporter.*

Sligo.

A presentment for a sum of £500 has been lodged before the Grand Jury of the county of Sligo by Mrs. Mary Meehan, to compensate her for the loss of her husband, who, it was alleged, was maliciously waylaid and murdered near the town of Sligo in October last.

Waterford.

The demise of Col. Sir Francis Arthur Knox George, Bart., of Belleek Manor, county Mayo, Col. of the Sligo Militia, and Custos Rotulorum for that county, is recorded. He died in Dublin on Wednesday, the 21st ult., in the 70th year of his age. He was son of James Knox, Esq., who sat as member for Taghmon, county Wexford, in the last Irish Parlament, and Lady Louisa Gore, eldest daughter of Arthur Saunders, second Earl of Arran. James Knox, Esq., assumed, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, the name and arms of Gore in addition to those of Knox.

The West Port Quay railway, is to be completed by the end of June. The works are in a most forward state, and the rails have been laid almost to the quay. This work finishes the Great Northern and Western system of railway, which runs over about one hundred miles, the entire of which has been leased to the Midland Great Western Company.

The official inspection of the Wexford and and Balinna railway line was made recently by Captain Hutchinson, R. E., Board of Trade; Mr. Frederick Barry, the engineer of the company, accompanied by Mr. Ward, the efficient traffic manager of the Midland Company, and the contractor of the new line, and the line was pronounced to be ready for use.

The Waterford *News*, of the 16th ult., says there are in that city eight wants. There is no water for the streets—none for sewers—none for fires—none for water-closets—none for baths—none for manufactures—none for shipping—none for the poor.

A branch of the "Home Rule Association" has been established in Castlebar, and a large number of members enrolled.

PACIFIC COAST.

About three years ago, Rafael Vidal was sentenced by the County Judge of Santa Clara county, to the State Prison for a term of five years for cattle stealing. Vidal remained in durance vile until about two months ago, when he escaped from the seemingly impregnable bolts and bars of San Quentin. Sheriff Adams, as good an officer as there is in the State, discovered last week that Vidal was luxuriating at the New Idra mines, and on account of the press of Court business, he at once dispatched one of his Deputies, Chas. W. Slarke, to make the arrest if possible. Slarke, who is a young man, possessing an extraordinary amount of nerve and daring, departed on his mission armed with a double-barreled shot gun and a six-shooter. He reached the New Idra mines, and found that his man was there. Representing himself to be a cattle man, he called Vidal out to assist him in driving stock. The latter, suspecting nothing, complied, when he was covered by Slarke's gun and informed that he was under arrest, Vidal said, "All right," and dismounting from his horse, pulled out his pistol and fired at the officer, the next instant following up his advantage by seizing the muzzle of his adversary's gun. The deputy, who supposed that when Vidal dismounted he did so for the purpose of surrendering, was taken aback somewhat, but on general principles he pulled the trigger and Vidal staggerred back with nine buck shot in his head and shoulders.

He was not disabled, however, and quick as lightning fired at Slarke, without effect. The officer discharged the contents of another barrel, but did not hit Vidal, as the latter had jumped behind his horse for protection The horse becoming frightened ran off, and Vidal started to leave, when Slarke, throwing the gun away, fired a pistol shot, which took effect in Vidals neck and brought him to grass, where he lay seemingly lifeless. He was not dead, however, and on Wednesday arrived in Hollister with his man en route for San Jose. It was a desperate adventure, taken in all, and Slarke is entitled to great credit for his pluck and bravery.—*Hollister Independent.*

James Oldfield was brutally murdered in his saloon at Palisades, Nevada, last Saturday night. A seaman named George Oakss, from San Francisco, has been arrested for the crime. Oldfield was stabbed ten times with a butcher-knife, in the presence of his wife, who made frantic efforts to save his life.

The San Rafael *Journal* learns that the butter season in Marin county will be shorter than common this year. In Nicasio very little butter will be made after this month. In Novato and San Antonio the amount produced will be nearly or quite one-third less for the season than usual.

J. L. Boles of Tehama county, once Representative of Butte, has been found at the Black Buttes, Mill Creek, Tehama, murdered. His head was cut off and his gun lay by his side. He was herding a small band of cattle in that vicinity. It is supposed that the Mill Creek Indians did it.

Last Monday week the last spike, a silver spike, was driven to complete the Nevada Central Narrow Gauge Railroad, between Pioche and Bullionville, and a large number of the citizens witnessed the snorting of the new locomotive.

One of the Constantine brothers has been held to appear before the Grand Jury, for the murder of Strobel of Michigan Bluffs, in bonds of $10,000.

Mrs. Dunniway enjoyed her rights as a politician, in Portland, Oregon, by getting defeated before the Republican Convention for Mayor.

A blast of three hundred and sixty-eight kegs of powder was exploded, recently, in the Blue Point claim at Sucker Flat.

The Vallejo *Independent* states that Sam Brannan had a $400 watch stolen from him in a saloon there on Wednesday morning.

Hon. B. B. Munday, a member of the last Legislature from Sonoma county, died on his farm in that county last week.

The report that a dead Indian had been found in the Virginia City water reservoir has inaugurated a rebellion in many stomachs.

The Santa Rosa Gas Company has reduced the price of gas. The San Francisco Gas Company has increased the price of gas.

A strong effort is being made by the people of Vallejo to move the county seat of Solano county from Fairfield to that place.

An anti-Chinese petition, addressed to the President and Senate of the United States, is being signed by the people of Oregon.

The Santa Barbara *Press* complains, while it pays $20 per week for dispatches, the mail often brings later news than the telegraph.

Gilroy has resolved to celebrate the Fourth of July.

Real estate transactions are numerous in Santa Cruz.

The discovery of a rich quartz mine in Bear Valley is reported.

Gold-bearing quartz has been discovered in Santa Cruz county.

Real estate is advancing in San Jose.

UNITED STATES.

The report of the Commissioners of the losses along the Rio Grande river, which has been submitted to the Secretary of State at Washington, confirms fully the dispatch of some days ago, that estimated the losses as greatly exaggerated and probably ten times as great as the actual losses. The report itself was what was expected by the Government officers. The argument is written in the most extravagant style, and represents the losses from raids along the river at something less than $100,000,000, and recommends the payment of claims amounting to about $50,000,000, when the tenth of that sum, in the opinion of members of the Cabinet, will more than pay for all the property destroyed. Because of these glaring exaggerations, the recommendations made by the Commissioners are not likely to have the desired effect, but in all probability will be severely criticised, if not disapproved, when transmitted to Congress next Winter by the Secretary of State.

Colonel McKenzie's report of his attack rerecently on the Kickapoos and Lipan Indians has reached the War Department. General Sheridan, in his indorsement of the report, says: "I do not believe in any boundary between the United States and Mexico when we are defending the lives of our citizens and protecting their property against a merciless banditti, whom the name of modern robber or thief poorly applies as covering their acts. There can be no objection to the lawful forces of either nation pursuing them for the purpose of capturing or ending their deeds of violence."

Fifty persons died on Tuesday last at Nashville, Tenn., from cholera. The disease is evidently spreading. Dispatches from Gallatin, Lebanon, Greenville and other points shows that the scourge is carrying off a great many at those places.

J. E. Vandorn of Brooklyn, N. Y., whose mysterious disappearance caused much excitement, has been heard from. His father has just received a letter from him dated Rotterdam, Holland, May 31st, in which he explains the cause of his sudden departure from home. He says that on the 6th of December last he, in company with a friend, started on a ducking excursion in a bay near Fire Island. They were capsized and his friend was drowned. Vandorn drifted out to sea on the bottom of the boat. On the afternoon of the following day he was picked up by the crew of a Swedish bark bound for Buenos Ayres. When five days out the bark was boarded by an English bark bound for Rotterdam, and Vandorn exchanged ships.

The result of the investigation into the *Polaris* disaster confirms the fact that there was entire unanimity among the crew and officers. The discipline on board the vessel was excellent, and all were working in harmony carrying the preparations out, expecting every moment she would be jammed and broke between the ice. Then she parted from the floe, and it was wholly an accidental occurrence, so far as the crew could know. Mr. Buddington himself was on the ice instead of on the vessel.

The Smithsonian Institute has received a telegram from Professor James C. Watson of Ann Arbor, Michigan, announcing the discovery of a new planet in 17 hours 16 minutes of right ascension south, and 21 degrees 43 minutes of declination, with a rapid motion to the north, and of the eleventh magnitude.

President Grant has accepted the invitation of the Centennial Commission to participate on the approaching 4th of July, in the ceremonies attending the transfer of grounds in Fairmount Park to the Commission for the exhibition of 1876

A New York Coroner's jury has decided that Michael Corning was justifiable in throwing the brick that killed James Donney last Sunday night.

Two murders were committed in New York city on the night of June 15th. One, a young wife, married about five months, was stabbed five times in the breast by her husband.

Francis Gillen, one day last week, stabbed his wife five times, in New York, causing instant death. They had been married five months, but never lived together.

Ella wood was shot in the forehead by one Horton, a rejected lover, on Saturday last, in New York. Miss Wood received a fearful wound, but may recover.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has again granted a new trial to Mrs. Clem, who has been twice convicted for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Young. This will be the fifth trial.

Smith, the Westfield Massachusetts murderer has been decided to be sane, and his execution is fixed for the 27th inst.

The Secretary of the Navy is satisfied, from the evidence elicited during the *Polaris* investigation, that Captain Hall died a natural death.

Twenty-one deaths by cholera on Saturday last, in Memphis.

A New York dispatch says the rush of tourists to Europe surpasses all previous seasons.

During a drunken affray in New York, Edward Kirtland stabbed and killed James Duffy.

Since January 1st, 141,866 immigrants have landed in New York.

New York had 455 deaths last week.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 21, 1873.

THE REVENGE OF DONAL COMM.

[A LEGEND OF GLENGARIFF BY J. J. CALLANAN.]

(Continued.)

"Eustace, forgive me what I say,
In sooth, I'm not myself to-day,
Some demon haunts me, since my pride
U'rged me to stab that outlaw's bride,
Each form I see, each sound I hear,
Her dying threat assails my ear,
Which warn'd me I should shortly feel
The point of Donal's vengeful steel;
I know that devil's desperate ire
Would seek revenge thro walls of fire,
Even now upon the bridal night,
When bridegroom's heart beats ever light
No joy within my bosom beams:
Beside, yon silly maiden deems,
That 'twas thro' love I sought her hand.
No—Eustace 'twas my father's land;
He hath retainers, many a one
Who with this wench to us are won.
You know our cause, we still must aid
As well by policy as blade;
I loath each one of Irish birth,
As the vile worm that crawls the earth;
But come, say canst thou aught impart
Could give some comfort to my heart;
Fell Donal Comm into our snare,
Or does the wolf still keep his lair?"

"Neither;—the wolf now roams at large,
'Twas but last evening that a barge
Well mann'd was seen at the close of day
To make Glengarav's lonely bay,
'Tis said;—but one who more can tell
Now lodges in the eastern cell;
A monk who loudly doth complain
Of plunder driven and brethren slain
By Donal Comm, and from the strife
This night fell here with scarcely life."

"Now dost thou lend my heart some cheer,
Good Eustice thou await me here;
I'll see him straight, and if he show
Where I may find my deadly foe,
That haunts my ways—the rebel's head
Shall grace my walls,—"
With cautious tread
He reached the cell and gently drew
The bolts,—that monk then met his view.
Within that dungeon's farthest nook
He lay;—one hand contained a book,
The other propp'd his weary head—
Some scanty straw supplied his bed—
His order's habit coarse and grey
Told he had worn it many a day,
Threadbare and travel-soil'd;—his beads
And cross hung o'er the dripping weeds,
Whose ample folds were tightly brac'd
by a rough cord around his waist;
No wretch of earth seemed lower than
That outcast solitary man.

He spoke not—moved not from the floor;
But calmly look'd to where the door
Now clos'd behind th' intruding night,
Who slow advanc'd and held the light
Close to the captiv's pallid face,
Who shrunk not from his gaze;—a pace
St Leger paused before he spoke,
And thus at length his silence broke.

"Father, thy lodging is but rude,
Thou seem'st in need of rest and food,
If but escaped from Donal's ire,
And wasting brand and scathing fire;
But prudent reasons still demand,
And stern St. Leger's strict command,
That every stranger, friend or foe,
Be held in durance, 'till he show
What, thence, and whither he would go.
For thee;—if thou canst tell us right,
Where that fierce outlaw strays to-night,
To-morrow's sun shall see thee free'd
With rich requital for thy meed;
If false thy tale, then, father, hope
For a short shrift and shorter rope."

He ceased, and as the chief he eyed
With searching glance, the monk replied:
"I fear no threat,—no meed I crave,
I ask no freedom but the grave;
There was a time when life was dear;
For, Saxon, tho' this garb I wear,
This hand could once uplift the steel,
This heart could love and friendship feel;
That love is sever'd, friends are gone,
And I am left on earth alone.
Curs'd be the hand that scar'd my heart,
And smote me in the tenderest part,
Laid waste my lands and left me roam
On the wide world without a home;
I took these weeds;—but why relate
The spoiler's ravage and my hate;
Vengeance I would not now forego
For saint above or man below.
Yes, Donal Com;—but let me hear,
Fling the glad story to mine ear;
How fell the outlaw's beauteous bride?
Say was it by thy hand she died?
'Twill be some solace, and I swear
By the all-saving sign I wear,
Before to-morrow's sun to show
To thine own eyes thy bitterest foe."

"'Tis well!" exclaimed the exulting chief,
"Have now thy wish, the tale is brief—
Some few days since as I pursued
A stately stag from yonder wood,
Straight northward did he bend his way,
Thro' the wild pass of Kaoim-an-e,
Then to the west with hoof of pride
He took the mountain's heathery side,
And evening saw him safely sleep
In far Glenrochty's forest deep.
Returning from that weary chase,
We met a strange and lonely place;
Dark bosom'd in the hills around,
From its dim silence rose no sound,
Except the dreary dash and flow
Of waters to the lake below;
There was an island in that lake,—
(What ails thee monk? why dost thou shake?
Why blanch'd thy cheek?)—from thence I brought
A richer prey than that I sought;
It was but feeble praise to swear
That she was more than heavenly fair;
I tore her from Finbarra's shrine
Amid her tears, and she was mine;
I woo'd her like a love-sick swain;
I threaten'd,—would have forced,—in vain;
She proudly scorn'd my fond embrace,
She curs'd my land and all its race,
And bade me hope for vengeance from
The sure strong arm of Donal Comm.
I stabb'd her!—'twas a deed of guilt,
But then 'twas Donal's blood I spilt."

[Concluded next week.]

Declaration of Principles
OF
THE NATIONALIST,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Published Every Saturday at No. 5 Post Street, San Francisco.

—BY THE—

Nationalist Printing and Publishing Co.

The friends of Ireland and the friends of universal freedom have long felt the want on this coast of a newspaper which should rigorously exclude from its columns all matters not tending to the advocacy of their principles, the defense of their rights, the increase of their knowledge and numbers, the elevation of their sentiments and character, and the formation of an effective union among all sections, parties, creeds and classes of liberty-loving Irishmen and their allies.

To supply this want, as well as to contribute something towards the establishment of a Republic on Irish soil, and the spread of free institutions to every part of the earth, has the NATIONALIST been established. The importance of the work to be performed and the necessity of performing it well, have led to the formation of a Joint-Stock Company of Irishmen, Irish-Americans and others, uhder the title of "THE NATIONALIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY." This Company undertakes to publish the NATIONALIST in future, and pledges itself that this newspaper shall be distinguished by the following characteristics.

1. The main object of the NATIONALIST shall be to assist in the establishment of a REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL. As means towards that end, it will inculcate the necessity of a cordial union among all sections of Irishmen, irrespective of creed, race or locality; the advisability of forgiving and forgetting past differences; the need that exists for harmony among the different organizations of Irishmen; the futility of expecting Irish liberty from any other source than Irish arms in Irish hands; the duty that is incumbent on Irish-Americans to sympathize with and assist their brothers at home; and the most efficient mode of rendering that assistance most conducive to its intended object.

2. It will advocate the cause of all oppressed peoples, and the right of every nation to its own autonomy.

3. It will favor the spread of Republicanism and free institutions among all nations, and oppose aristocracy and monarchy by every honorable means at its disposal.

4. In religion it will be strictly neutral, excluding from its columns all inflammatory references to religious and sectarian subjects. This is believed to be not only expedient, but necessary, as religious differences have been the bane of many generations of Irishmen. Provided, however, that current religious news may be inserted without prejudicial comments.

5. Sectionalism, or ignorant prejudices arising among men because of their coming from different parts of Ireland, shall be discountenanced, and its criminality exposed.

6. No line of the NATIONALIST shall ever be devoted to indulgence in unfriendly personalities. When, however, the principles of Irish nationality or of American republicanism are attacked, the attack shall be vigorously repelled.

7. In the politics of the City of San Francisco and of the State of California, the NATIONALIST shall be strictly neutral, regarding party affiliations as no cause for making any man a friend or an enemy; and it shall neither advocate no attack the claims of any political party or individual when seeking political position, Federal, State or Municipal.

8. It will also be neutral but friendly in its treatment of the internal affairs of the United States, but in reference to the foreign policy of the country, it will hold itself thoroughly independent.

9. A speciality will be made of giving publicity to all matters of interest to the Irish societies and military companies of the City and of the State.

10. The Labor movement and the respective rights and obligations of Workingmen and Capitalists shall receive that attention which their great importance demands.

The main object of this undertaking being the union of Irishmen with a view towards Irish independence, all the obstacles which might impede that union have been, as far as possible, removed, so that the NATIONALIST might furnish a platform broad enough to give standing room to all genuine lovers of liberty, and there shall not be any deviations from these principles permitted in the columns of this journal under any circumstances. Among the stockholders of this Company are representatives of almost all the Irish organizations of California, whethe revolutionary, benevolent, literary or military. While we rely on our future performances rather than our present promises, while we believe ourselves competent, as well as determined, to repel the attacks of all enemies of our cause, and while we acknowledge having already received generous support, we yet invite the cordial co-operation of all to enable us to make the NATIONALIST take a front-rank place among the newspapers devoted to the service of Ireland and Liberty.

The above is the declaration of principles which the Nationalist Publishing Company pledges itself to carry out to the utmost of its ability; and, as this company is organized solely for that purpose, and not for any purpose of gain, it confidently appeals for support to all Irishmen who desire to see their native land an INDEPENDENT NATION, and likewise to all lovers of HUMAN FREEDOM.

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San Francisco
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☞ Our Prices are now arranged to Suit the Times.

BLACK SILKS, COLORED SILKS, STRIPED SILKS, JAPANESE SILKS, IRISH POPLINS, } 25 PER CENT LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES

Japanese, Striped, and Figured Poplins, now 12½ cents a yard.
Handsome Striped and Plain Poplins, 15, 20, and 25 cents a yard.
Fine All Wool Empress Cloths (all colors), 37½ cents a yard.
Plain Pongee Poplins, reduced to 30 cents a yard.
Black and Colored Cretonne Poplins ($1 quality) 75 cents a yard.
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ALL SPRING DRESS GOODS Reduced to Half Price.
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300 pieces French Corded Pique (60-cent quality), 25 cents a yard.
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Large Size All Linen Napkins 85 cents a dozen, and upward.
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Marseilles Spreads marvellously cheap.
All widths and makes of Sheetings, reduced in price.
Wamsutta, New York Mills, Lonsdale, White Rock, and all good brands of Muslins SOLD AT ACTUAL COST.
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☞ A few lots of Soiled Hosiery, cheap.
Ladies' Merino Underwear, cheap.
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500 dozen Ladies' and Gents' French Kid Gloves (slightly soiled), 50 cents a pair.

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In consequence of the removal of the
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Is obliged to offer his Goods, consisting of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes of every description at Extraordinary Low Prices.

Call at 725 Montgomery street and see for yourselves.

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NORCROSS & CO.,

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MASONIC TEMPLE, No. 4 Post Street, one door from Montgomery Street, San Francisco. fy2-tf

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....IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN....

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BOOTS AND SHOES!
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You can save from 50 Cents to $3 on every pair of Boots and Shoes you buy.

Gents' Double Sole Kip Boots.....$2 50
Gents' French Screwed Boots..... 4 00
Gents' Custom-Made Sewed Boots..... 6 00
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Gents' Congress Gaiters, $1 50.....Tap Soles.... 2 50
Gents' Custom-Made Box Toe Gaiters..... 4 50
Gents' Screwed Oxford Ties..... 2 00
Boys' French Screwed Boots..... 2 50
Boys' Copper Toe Boots..... 1 50
Boys' Screwed Lace Shoes..... 1 50
Boys' Oxford Ties..... 1 75

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Ladies' Scoll Vamp, Double Sole Bals.....$2 00
Ladies' Kid Fox Double Sole Bals..... 1 75
Ladies' Kid Fox Button Boots..... 3 00
Ladies' Kid Fox Long Gaiters, Double Sole..... 2 75
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Children's Calf Shoes, Projecting Toe..... 1 25
Children's High Cut Scoll Tap Bals..... 1 25

We also keep on hand a large assortment of Hand Sewed Boots and Sewed Box Toe Gaiters. Besides a thousand other Bargains at

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Prize Boot Maker,
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French Kid Boots reduced to.....$6 50

A full supply of White and Pink Kid and Satin Slippers always on hand. Kid Foxed Scolloped Button Boots and Kid Foxed Balmorals at the lowest prices.

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600 pairs Kid Foxed Balmorals..... 2 00
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Fine French Calf Screwed Boots, Tap and Double Sole..... 5 00
Gents' Box-toed Gaiters..... 5 00
Oxford Ties..... 3 00

A full supply of Boys' and Youths' Boots and Oxford Ties at greatly reduced prices, at

P. KELLY'S, Prize Boot Maker
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PICTURES, ETC., ETC.

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A large stock of Chromos, Engravings, Lithographs, Etc., Etc., always on hand.

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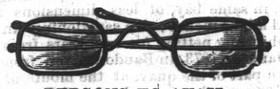

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Themselves of Good Sight.

The latest improved Spectacles. Weak sight strengthened, strong sight preserved, by the use of these Spectacles; superior to any now in common use; persons may use these for any length of time without causing the sight to ache. Spectacles for $1, and upward. As I have had 35 years practice in the business, I have good experience in suiting sight. All kinds of spectacles repaired and regissed by J. O'NEILL, Optician. 407 Third street, near Harrison. jy-tf

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID
QUICK CURES MODERATE CHARGES
DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S
PRIVATE & SURGICAL INSTITUTE
MEDICAL

(FOUNDED IN 1853.

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Established expressly to afford the Afflicted sound and scientific Medical Aid, in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of secrecy, and all sexual disorders.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY RETURNS HIS SINCERE thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of CHRONIC DISEASES of the LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE and GENITO-URINARY ORGANS, and all private diseases, viz: SYPHILIS, in all its forms and stages; SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and all the horrid consequences of self-abuse; GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURES, NOCTURNAL and DIURNAL EMISSIONS, SEXUAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE BACK and LOINS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER and KIDNEYS, etc., etc.; and he hopes his long experience and successful practice will continue to insure him a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He cures without mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a correct and honorable way, and has references of unquestionable veracity from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment and implicit secrecy.

DR. DOHERTY would call attention to the following certificates, from two of his patients who having fully recovered their health, desire to make known their remedial agent. It will be seen their statements are fully authenticated by a Notary public.

The welfare of society imperiously demands their publicity, and they are given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a Physician, of whom hundreds of like cases can be cited, during a practice of more than twenty years.

A CASE OF GLEET AND STRICTURE.

DR. DOHERTY—Dear Sir: I feel my health so fully restored that, in common gratitude, I believe I should make you some written acknowledgment, for your fee was small for the work performed.

I arrived in this city from the East about one year ago, and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, complicated with Stricture. Being a stranger in the city, and believing that those doctors who gave such positive assurances of success were necessarily the best, I placed myself in their charge, and continued under their treatment until I had lost nearly all hope and a considerable sum of money.

I wish to say now that you are the sixth doctor I have employed, and the only one that has ever done me any service. My Gleet is wholly cured, the Stricture is all removed, and my general health is better than it has been for years

In conclusion, I would say to the many unfortunates who require medical advice, if you have any doubt as to whom you should employ, ask DR. DOHERTY for my address and call and see me. (I keep a store in this city.) My experience may save you many dollars.

I would also add that in the early stage of my disease, I used a large amount of the preparations advertised as infallible cures for Gonnorhœa. Gleet, etc., but never derived any benefit from them.

I am, Doctor, very truly yours, L——H——.

San Francisco, June 15th, 1864.

subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day June, A. D,. 1864.

(L. S.) A. S. GOULD, Notary Public

SEMINAL WEAKNESS—A SWORN-TO CERTIFICATE OF MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA.

A desire to benefit suffering humanity, and a feeling of gratitude to DR. W. K. DOHERTY, alone induces me to make this statement. For many years I had been afflicted with that fearful disease known as "Spermatorrhœa" or Seminal weakness, the result of self-abuse, but till 1855 experienced but little trouble or inconvenience. In that year, however, I had Seminal weakness to a fearful extent, which was soon followed by the most alarming symptoms, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head dimness of vision, nervousness and general debility. My mind, too, was affected to such an extent as to seriously impair my memory; my ideas were confused and spirits depressed. I was averse to society, had evil forebodings and self-distrust, and was entirely unfitted for any of the duties of life. From 1855 to the summer of 1863, I employed the very best medical talent I could find, and spent several hundred dollars, but in no instance obtained more than temporary relief. I had about concluded there was no relief for me in this world, but reading DR. DOHERTY'S card I thought I should call and see him, as he charged nothing for consultation. I had an interview with the doctor at his office, in Sacramento street, and his fee for treatment was so reasonable, I determined to try him, though I did not expect much benefit from his treatment. On the fifth of December last I placed myself under his care; in one week I found myself very much improved, and now, after five weeks treatment, I feel thoroughly cured of all my troubles, and in the enjoyment of the best of health. Hoping that my experience may be of benefit to others similarly afflicted, I subscribe myself.

JAMES JOHNSTON

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day January, A. D., 1864.

[L. S.] A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public.

TO FEMALES.

When a female is enervated, or afflicted with disease, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, irritability, nervousness, extreme urinary difficulties, derangement of digestive functions, general debility, vaginitis, all diseases of the womb, hysteria, sterility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, she should go or write at once to the celebrated female doctor. W. K. DOHERTY, at his Medical Institute and consult him about her troubles and disease. The Doctor is effecting more cures than any other Physician in the State of California. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately and save yourself from painful sufferings and premature death. All Married ladies whose delicate health or other circumstances prevent an increase in their families, should write or call at DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S Medical Institute, and they will receive every possible relief and help.

TO CORRESPONDNTS.

Patients male or female) residing in any part of the country howeverdistant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. Doherty in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. The Doctor is a regular graduate, and may be consulted with perfect confidence.

If the case be fully and candidly described, personal communication will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet, regimen, and the general treatment of the case itself (including the remedies,) will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted.

☞ Consultations at the office or by letter, FREE, Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay. Address,

W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.,
San Francisco, Cal.

SPERMATORRHŒA.

DR. DOHERTY has published an important pamphlet embodying his own views and experiences in relation to Impotency, or Virility, being a short treatise on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility consequent on this affection, and other diseases of the sexual organs.

This little work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent FREE by mail on receipt of six cents in postage stamps for return postage. Address

W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.,
jy4-tf San Francisco Cal.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 21, 1873.

French and American Women.

Perhaps the greatest difference between the American and the French woman is in the voice. That of the former is pitched in a high-key, is thin, often metallic, and rises at times almost to a shriek. The Gallic woman's has more volume, is sympathetic and deeper. A harmonious tone in conversation is cultivated, and there are gentle vibrations in the timbre, which exert a magnetic influence where there is a desire to please. It is powerful in declamation, as in the mouth of a Rachel, and soft and winning in the quiet of private life. It is a head voice in America; in France it is from the chest. The nasal sounds, unlike those of New England, come up vibrating from the chest and throat with strong support from the mouth, and thus modified, are free from the undignified and discordant twang of the eastern coast.

The face of the American woman is more beautiful than that of any other country. It has delicacy of coloring and feature; but the body supporting the head regarded from an artistic and hygienic point of view, is inferior. For breathing and digesting, the upper part is lacking in depth; and for the functions of a mother, the hips are too narrow. In a word, the American is more fragile: she is hardly a Diana, and the French is something more, although not the Hebe of Rubens.

The French woman's face is as handsome as that of another in Europe, and fades more slowly. At forty she glides into an *embonpont* with an unwrinkled face and good complexion—at the age when the English woman becomes heavy-necked and frowsy, and the American pale and wrinkled. The climate has something to do with this, doutless her nourishing food, generous wine, and out-of-door air, much more. Her mode of living contributes thereto—the exercise and development of each function in a more natural and sensuous manner than with us. The extremes of American life are unfavorable to a heavy growth. Aside from these causes is in a prevalent notion that it is beneath the dignity of man and woman to occupy themselves with what they shall eat and what they shall drink.

The American has more intellect than her French sister, but the latter has softness where she has pertness. There is nervous excitability and cleverness in one, mellowness and equality of character in the other. This forced, brilliant vitality of woman in America is subject to fits of reaction, for nature has its limit. In the French woman the mind is more even and cheerful and in the absence of exhaustive and irregular demands made upon it the uniform health is better.

In qualities of a purely mental character the equal of the American women cannot perhaps be found in the world; but with all her knowledge and intellectual activity, she lacks that which made the Greeks what they have been and the French what they are—organic cultivation. Entwined in these words are taste and art. A riper civilization, though not a purer, will invest her with a knowledge of these things and a harmony of character not now possessed; and with it will come, alas! that decadence in morals which always marches on the heels of the beautiful in every age and in every climate. It is sad that such heavy tribute should be exacted as the price of an added enjoyment, but art is inexorable.—*New York Irish People.*

A Candidate for a School.

A board of School Commissioners encumbering a consequential little village in Maryland, being in want of a teacher, advertised in the newspapers for a well-disposed, moral man, who was capable of teaching the dead languages, and did not chew tobacco or drink whisky. After a fortnight of this advertising had been elaborated, a raw-boned Yankee made his appearance with a knife and a pine stick in one hand and a Cape Cod protection, alias a cake of gingerbread, in the other, and held the following dialogue with the Committee aforesaid: "Well, sir," said the Chairman, eyeing the candidate from head to foot, "do you possess the necessary requirements for a public school teacher?" "I guess I do," answered Slick, whitling his stick. "Do you understand Latin?" said one of the Committeemen, a Dutch farmer. "I guess I do," replied Slick, again rounding the end of his stick. "Well, let us hear some of your Latin," said the Chairman: "Quimbo hic squ shiem, et punkintum lingum," said Slick, drawing his coat sleeve slowly under his nose." "Humph!" exclaimed the Dutchman, "ish that Latin? Who's the autor?" "Josephus!" replied Slick. "He said in his life of Governor Hancock. Sic transit Gloria Monday morning—Handcockibus quaderal demonstrander." "Dat's good, exclaimed the Dutchman, rubbing his hands, "tere was never better Latin." "Now sir," said the Chairman, "I suppose you understand geography?" "I guess I do," said Slick. "How far have you been?" "As far as the District of Columby. According to the thermometer, we're ten degrees below zero." "Which is the most western point of North America?" "Cape Cod." "Good—Now, sir, let us know how far you have studied mathematics. "What's the area of a square acre of land?" "Why it depends on the quality, replied Slick, snapping his knife. "Well, suppose it to be good corn land." "Why, it depends on the number of hills." "Say 500." "Guess you might as well tell a fellow how many grains to the hill?" "Five." "Then, accordin' to Euclid, it would be 742 feet, horizontally, perpendicular." "Excellent. Pray, sir, where are you from?" "Faunton, down in the Bay State, and I can do anything." "No doubt, but there is one thing you cannot do—you cannot humbug us. You can go."

PEARLS.—A very favorite gem, and perhaps one which calls forth more poetry than others, is the pearl. Many of our readers, however, may not be aware that this lustrous little ball represents a considerable amount of suffering and pain. The composition of a pearl is exactly similar to the inside of an oyster or mussel shell, for it is from these animals that the gem is obtained. A little animal of a similar nature to the cheese mite irritates the mussel or oyster and causes its blood to become gouty; to stop the irritation it throws out around its tiny enemy a portion of the mother-of-pearl with which it lines its shell. The Chinese priests have for many years taken advantage of this fact to deceive the laymen. They introduce into the shell a small leaden figure of their god; in course of time they remove the idol, now nicely coated with the pearly material, and lead their dupes to suppose that the deity had condescended to pay our degraded sphere a visit.

IRISH DIRECTORY

Third (Irish) Regiment, N. G. C. Field and Staff Officers:—A. Wason, Colonel; M. C. Bateman, Lieutenant-Colonel; J. J. Conlin, Major; P. J. Tannian, Adjutant; W. Carey Quartermaster; J. D. Cusheon, Paymaster; James Barrett, Commissary; Dr. Green, Surgeon; Rev. Father Largan, Chaplain; Color-Bearer, John Gleason.

Co. A, Montgomery Guards; Captain, C. Quinn; First Lieutenant, W. Lee; Second Lieutenant, T. Bolster, drill in Armory Hall.

Co. B, Emmet Life Guards; Captain, R. Clery; I. G. Hayden, First Lieutenant; H. Fowkes, Second Lieutenant; drill in Irish-American Hall every Thursday

Co. C, Meagher Guards; Captain, J. Egan; D. T. Sullivan, First Lieutenant; D. J. Sullivan, Second Lieutenant; drill in Armory Hall.

Co. D, Wolfe Tone Guards; Captain, J. Leddy; First Lieutenant, M. O'Brien; Second Lieutenant, John Byrne; drill in Armory Hall every Thursday.

Co. E, MacMahon Guards; Captain, J. H. McMenomy; First Lieutenant, H. Casey; Second Lieutenant, E. F. Gleason; drill in Hall corner Sixth and Market every Tuesday.

Co. F, Shields Guards; Captain, M. Flanagan; J. Hand First Lieutenant; P. McEleer, Second Lieutenant; drill in Hibernia Hall every Wednesday.

Sarsfield Guards, (Independe t); Captain, H. C. Bateman; First Lieutenant, S. C. Walsh; drill in Irish-American Hall. on Tuesdays.

Co, A. Legion of St Patrick; Captain, M. B. Hughes; drill in Hibernia Hall every Tuesday.

Hibernia Rifles; Captain, Thomas Desmond; First Lieutenant, M. J. Gaven; Second Lieutenant, John McGrath; First Sargeant, J. J. Carroll; Second Sergeant, J. B. Walsh; Third Sargeant, Thomas Flynn, drill in Irish-American Hall every Wednesday.

Jackson Dragoons; Captain, M. Greany; E. M. Phillips, First Lieutenant, T. W. Collins, Second Lieutenant; drill in La Grande Armory every Friday.

Sons of the Emerald Isle—Meet first Wednesday of the month at Irish-American Hall. Nicholas Ennis, President; P. A. Dacey, V. P.; J. O'Brien, R. S.; P. S. Guerin, F. S.; J. Burke, C. S.; J. O'Connell, T.; Dr. Newell, corner Mission and New Montgomery, Physician.

Irish-Americans—Meet in Irish-American Hall. John Collins, President; T. Mcinerney, V. P.; J. O'Donnell, R. S.; M. J. McInerney, F. S.; J. Heany, C. S.; J. Grant, T.; Dr. Hutchings, 222 Post street, Physician.

Laborers' Protective and Benevolent Association—Meet first Friday of each month at Irish-American Hall. M. Sullivan, President; M. Callahan, Secretary.

St. Joseph's Temperance, L. and B. Association—Meet every Sunday at two o'clock P. M. Daniel MacSweeney, President; M. O'Brien Secretary.

St. Mary's Temperance and Literary Society—Meet every Sunday in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral. J. Anderson, President.

Father Matthew Temperance Society—Meet every Sunday evening in Irish-American Hall. Henry Hall, President.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society—Meet in basement of St Mary's Cathedral. J. R. Kelly, President; N. Winne, Secretary.

Irish Volunteers—Captain, T. Lynch; drill on Mondays.

Thomas F. Burke Circle, F. B—Centre, P. H. Lydon; Secretary, Thomas Kehoe.

A. O. H.—State Officers: M. Warde, S. D.; J. J. Donovan, S. S.

County Officers: M. J. Wrin, C. D.; J. F. Meagher, G. P.; J. T. Barry, G. V. P.; T. Drady, G. S.; P. Carr, G. A. S.; John Cooney, G. T.

Division No. 1.—Meet first Friday of the month at Hibernia Hall. J Barrett, President; J. M. Dwyer, V. P.; J. B. Harrington R. S.; M. Kelly, F. S.; C. Dillon, T.

Division No. 2.—Meet first Thursday of the month at Hibernia Hall. Wm. Simpson President; J. B. Oliver, V. P., B. McDermott, R. S.; J. Reed, F. S.; M. McManomy, T.

Division No. 3.—Meet third Tuesday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. H. Gallagher, President; P. D. Ryan, V. P.; E. Herrick, F. S.; J. Gallagher, R. S; C. Farrelly, T.

Division No. 4.—Meet first and third Friday of the month at Irish-American Hall. J. Butler, President; J. H. Gilmore, V. P.; T. D. Sullivan, R. S.; T. Flanagan, F. S.; P. Kendrick, T.

Division 5.—Meet first Wednesday of the month at their Hall, Dolores Street. P. R. Haana, President; B. Bierdon, V. P.; J. McGrath, R S.; P. Harrington, F. S.; John Kenny, T.

Division 6.—Meet second and fourth Friday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. M. C. Hassett, President, J. J. Desmond, V. P.; James P. Meagher, R. S.; E. R. Birmingham, F. S.; Thos. Donnelly, T.

Division 7.—Meet first Wednesday of the month at Riggers' and Stevedores' Hall, Pacific street. W. Higgins, President; J. W. Murphy V.P.; B. C. Mooney R. S.; J. Kelly, F. S.; J. O'Callaghan, T.

Division No. 8.—Meet at Tammany Hall. W. Gilleran, President; D. Coyne, V. P.; H. McClosky, F. S.; T. Flynn, R. S.; T. Laughlin, T.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY—Division No. 1—M. V. O'Brien, C D; R. Hughes, P; P. J. Brown, V P; J. Cronin, R S; B. Lucy, F S; W. J. O'Brien, T.

Division No. 2—D. Flynn, P; J. Donovan, V P; J. Carroll, R S; R. J. Dowling, F S; M. Coffey, T.

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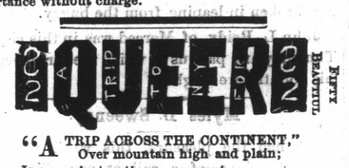
We have started with the above as a beginning for what we intend to make a standing Directory for all the Irish Organizations, military and civic, on this Coast. To enable us to supply omissions, and to make the Directory full and satisfactory, we respectfully call on the Secretaries of the different Irish societies of the city and the State to forward us at once the names of their officers, the time and place of meeting, the date of their organization, and whatever other information they may deem important. We will publish all matters of importance without charge.



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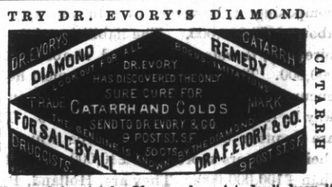

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Has been thoroughly overhauled, and the owners are now ready to negotiate with societies or parties wishing to charter her for Sunday Excursions.
For particulars, apply on board, or of
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PERSONS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING ROOMS AND board in the new frame building corner of Fifth and Market streets, can do so by applying at 611 Folsom street, bet. Second and Third, as the house will be open from May 1st. m29-tf MRS. H. HANNAH.

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THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 21, 1873.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom?"

JOHN MITCHEL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

OUR PAPER.

Wanted, Immediately,

The Friends of Ireland, and the Friends of Universal Freedom, to subscribe for

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The antagonist of everything Sectarian or Sectional, the Denouncer of Humbug and Fraud, the Foe to Monarchy and Tyranny, the Friend of Republicanism and Free Institutions, the Champion of IRISH RIGHTS and the Rights of Humanity.

To make this Journal what it can become—a credit to the people for whom it is written—EXTENSIVE PATRONAGE is needed. Therefore, send in your Subscriptions and Advertisements at once, and make your friends do likewise, to No. 5 Post street.

Answers to Correspondents.

JAMES G——LD, Sawyer's Bar, Klamath Co.:—The communication referred to has not yet arrived

M. W., Los Angeles:—Your communication arrived too late for insertion in this issue.

JAMES FLOOD, Merced:—Thanks for your exertions in behalf of the IRISH NATIONALIST.

J. J. LANE, of Nortonville, is agent for the IRISH NATIONALIST in Contra Costa County.

Our article on "Land Co-Operation among Irishmen" has been unavoidably crowded out.

BUNKER HILL.

The ninety-eighth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated in San Francisco by a good display of bunting and the firing of salutes from the ports in the harbor. And throughout the United States the commemoration of the triumph of the revolutionary arms, the undisciplined colonists, against the tried veterans of the English forces, has been observed with worthy honors. The battle was one of unequal odds. The colonists under General Prescott had thrown up breast-works on the heights of Bunker Hill and in the morning two thousand British advanced to dislodge them. On came the English column towards the hardy determined patriots. Confident in their past military successes, they feared no defeat at the hands of a scanty array of men unused to the arts of war. But the word was given, the volley burst forth and the thinned and bleeding ranks of the British were compelled to beat a hasty retreat. Again they advanced and again they were beaten back. They lost 1,054 men in that struggle while the Americans had only 145 killed and 305 wounded. Thus was the infant republic baptised in blood and the entire country aroused by this triumph of the heroic colonists. The lesson of Bunker Hill is a wholesome one. It teaches us that no matter how slender the chances of success may seem when the strong hand presses to the earth the weak, if courage and determination nerve the oppressed a single hour may turn the scales. Year after year followed the triumph of that conflict and the young republic grew in strength and wisdom.

What an example has been her government to the world to-day. France has cast off the Imperial bonds. Italy is fast tending towards Republicanism and Spain wears the proud distinction of the first Federal Republic in Europe. And England, the scrupulously loyal England of the past, throbs from cliff to cliff with a heart full of longing for the freedom of that system of government whose excellence has been so well illustrated in our broad continent. Feebly and impotently princes and ministers endeavor to calm this imminent storm. But the voice of the people, and now the English people are beginning to learn their power, is lifted far and wide throughout the once Monarchical England. The shout for queen and peer has changed to the clamor for the ballot and the people's rights, and the hats that were tossed high in the air when royalty passed are now pressed over sullen brows, weary of the weight that has too long oppressed them. Perhaps our Bunker Hill is not far distant. Perhaps there shall come an anniversary in the future which Irishmen in Ireland will celebrate—the birthday of a long-looked-for freedom—when banners and cannon will attest the people's pride in the strength of their new republic.

Leprosy in the Dominion of Canada.

The existence of that frightful disease known as the Asiate Leprosy has existed for a long time in New Brunswick. The other day one of the members of the Dominion Parliament called for a certain report on the origin and progress of leprosy in New Brunswick, which had been prepared at the instance of the Imperial Government. The member explained to his credulous colleagues that in a certain district in that province, the scourge had existed for the past sixty years, the efforts of the local government having prevailed only to the extent of confining it within narrow limits and to a few families. A sort of lazaretto had been established under the care of the Sisters of Charity, but adequate accommodations for the sufferers are still sadly wanting. The condition of the victims of the disease, the member described from personal observation in graphic and heart-rending terms. It seems that the new intercolonial railway passes within a short distance of the leper district, and the Parliament was asked to devise means to prohibit the unfortunates from using its facilities for the dissemination of the plague.

THE IRISH FLAG ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of American citizens for the arrangement of the celebration of the Fourth of July, an illiberal voice moved that no flag but the stars and stripes should be displayed in that procession. And we as American citizens of Irish birth may be allowed to put in a plea for a banner which has waved side by side with the American bunting where shot and shell marred the gay beauty of each. The oft repeated reproach of the enemies of Irishmen in the United States, is that these Celts are clannish and are too fond of making another Ireland in the land which opens her arms to the exile and the oppressed. From the pulpit we have the same remarks and we must own that this bitterly malicious falsehood has grown wearisome from its reiteration. Of all the people who either from choice or necessity have made their homes in the United States, we venture to say that none are more truly loyal to this grand republic than the Irish. Of the many exiles who have flocked from the overworked soils of Europe, the arbitrary rule, and the monopoly by the favored few, we feel assured that none have become so thoroughly a part of the new world system as our own countrymen. In the days of hunted priests, and broken altars, and ruined cabins, at home, the despairing peasant has cheered his homeless wife and perishing children with the picture of a land where these wrongs were unknown. And when the prows of the emigrant ships pointed to American shores the weeping ones behind consoled themselves with the thought in their simplicity that once in America naught but a prosperous future lay before them. That we, with all those associations, accustomed from our earliest years to regard this country as the blissful haven of persecuted Irishmen could be otherwise fond and grateful is absurd. The day came at last when deeds, not words, were demanded to prove this gratitude. And well did Irishmen meet the test of loyalty. The bloody thickets of the wilderness, the plains of Antietam, the trenches of Fredericksburg, as long as history remains, will bear witness to the fidelity of that trial. Who, then, complained that the Irish flag waved with the star-spangled banner in the van of the battle? Who, then, dared to say that the Irish soldier was not pouring his blood out like rain torrents in token of his love for the generous land of safety and shelter? And is it not just that we, remembering those dark days of the Republic's danger, should desire to see the flag that nobly helped to preserve it be given an honored place in the celebration of the natal day of that Republic? If at any time that Irish flag had been lifted against its American sister, in riot or rebellion, we should not be so confident in enunciating its right in a Fourth of July procession. The Irish are not a clannish people—would that they were for the sake of the far-away island for whose sake so much warm blood has been shed. In politics, in religion, and even on the battle field they have been arrayed countrymen against countrymen. But they have never forgotten what they owe to America, and we are not presumptuous in saying that the United States should not be unmindful of the services of her Irish-American citizens. At the bar, in literature and in science, Irishmen have added to the progress of the republic. Charles O'Conor, Richard O'Gorman, James T. Brady and many other Irish American lawyers have added lustre to the legal profession in America. In literature, Irishmen have not been less successful and their efficiency as a military power, the records of the late war will attest. Have any naturalized citizens from other countries become so thoroughly American as the Irish emigrant? In San Francisco, to-day we find Irishmen holding leading positions in legal and commercial pursuits; interesting themselves in every way in the welfare of their adopted city and contributing to its charities irrespective of creed or race. That they remember with affection the land of their birth is no reproach nor can this clinging to these old associations clash in any way with their duties as American citizens. But, as we previously remarked, it is not alone because the Irish flag is the bannner of their native country that they consider it not out of place in the Fourth of July procession, but because it has been associated with the Stars and Stripes in the great struggle and if in the future the United States should require the assistance in the field of her Irish citizens, it would gladly be again unfolded with the Stars and Stripes over the men who once bore it, for the honor and safety of the Republic. We understand that there exists a feeling of dissatisfaction among some of our Irish organizations in regard to turning out on the approaching anniversary. The consolidation of the rival committees and the harmonious manner in which the preparations are now proceeding, should imbue us with a similar spirit. Let every military and benevolent Irish association in this city put in an appearance on that day, and side by side wave the Irish banner and the Stars and Stripes to celebrate the birth of a great nation.

AN EXPLANATION IN ORDER.—For some unexplained reason the workmen who were employed many months ago on the Jefferson Square have not yet received their pay. The Board of Supervisors some time ago ordered the amount paid, but some members of the Finance Committee have shown a decided opposition to pay the men and have refused to audit the bill, which prevents the Mayor from signing it. Meantime over forty men, most of them having families, are compelled to suffer unnecessary inconvenience in having to wait for money justly due them.

JACKSON DRAGOONS.

Last Friday evening we availed ourselves of the opportunity offered by an invitation to be present at the distribution of prizes to the Jackson Dragoons at their armory on New Montgomery street. This company carries off the honors of the target again this season and is justly considered the *crack company of the State*. As it should be with cavelry, they have the *Dash* in their composition, and their Col. and Captain may well be proud of them. Several gentlemen were called upon to present the prizes who all made aporopriate remarks, but those made by Mr. John Talbot and particularly by Mr. M. F. Cummings were well timed. He referred with pride to the services rendered the United States by Irish soldiers who would again be ready to risk their lives to uphold and defend the Republic; and in referring to the know-nothing remarks made by certain citizens, against the green flag on the Fourth of July, he wished to see the green flag along side the stars and stripes on all occasions where liberty was to be honored. The popping of champagne corks and the sounds of mirth drowned the remarks of the other speakers and we found ourselves doing justice to the abundnece of good things, of which there was a good supply. Dancing, singing and mirth reigned supreme till a late hour. The list of prizes is as follows:

First prize—Jeramiah Kennelly, best string of four shots, 13½ inches; company medal and silver watch and chain. Second prize, Lieutenant McGrath, silver water pitcher. Third prize—Michael Byrne, gold and nickel-plated pistol. Fourth prize—Lieutenant McPhillips, order for a new $14 vest. Fifth prize—Daniel Sweeney, order for a pair of $10 pants. Sixth prize—Capt. Greany, a Bible; the gift of Rev. Father H. P. Gallagher. Seventh prize, Charles Dillon, Lady's gold buckle and $10 gold piece. Eighth prize, Thomas Bertram, a pair of gold sleeve buttons. Nineth prize—James Dennigan a chest of tea. Tenth prize—Nicholas Sheron a $10 gold piece. Eleventh prize—Michael O'Brien, order for a silk hat. Twelfth prize—Patrick Greney, order for a new pair of boots. Thirteenth—P. Dunn, chest of tea. Fourteenth—O. Clancy silver flask. Fifteenth—Lieutenant Collins, silver goblet; gift of Supervisor Barrett. Sixteenth—Patrick Lyons, $5 gold piece. Seventeenth—John O'Brien, $10 case of razors: gift of P. Donahue. Eighteenth—Lieutenant Laird, box of cigars. Nineteenth—John Murray, order for Marsailles vest. Twentieth—Patrick Bulger, $5 gold piece. Twenty-first—John Clancy, silver goblet. Twenty-second—Martin J. Acton, $5 gold piece. Twenty-third—John P. Rafferty, $5 gold piece. Twenty-fourth—Michael Dolan, $5 gold piece. Twenty-fifth—Hugh Flynn, chest of tea. Twenty-sixth Martin Bain, barrel of flour. Twenty-seventh—Sergeant James O'Brien, order for $10 hat. Twenty-eight—Wm. Jennings, order for $10 hat; gift of C. Collins. Twenty-nineth—A. H. Henderson, silver tobacco box. Thirtieth—James Canivan, silver tobacco box.

The Debts of Europe.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks it may be very useful at the present moment to reflect on the burdens under which other nations are unhappily groaning. There are seven European nations which owe upwards of £100,000,000 each. They are:

Great Britain	£790,000,000
France	748,000,000
Italy	360,000,000
Russia	355,000,000
Austria	306,000,000
Spain	261,000,000
Turkey	124,000,000
Total	2,944,000,000

The debt of the German Empire amounts to a little over £35,000,000. The different States composing it, however, owe in the aggregate about £173,000,000. The liabilities of the Empire may, therefore, be placed at about £208,000,000. The debts of the eight most heavily encumbered countries of Europe may in this way be raised to about £3,152,000,000. There are six other countries in Europe which owe their creditors more than £10,000,000, but less than £100,000,000. They are, Holland, Portugal, Belgium, Greece, Roumania and Denmark. These six countries add £214,000,000 to our previous total, and raise the national liabilities of Europe to £3,366,000,000.

Labor Loans.

From the Galway *Vindicator* we learn that during the famine of '48 in Ireland a fund was created by the Mansion Committee which after that time was to be used for the improvement of the condition of the Irish peasant. Since then it has increased to over $170,000. The Trustees are the Governor of the Bank of Ireland and the Chief Secretary. Steps are now being taken to have a portion of it loaned out to the poor fishermen of Claddagh to enable them to build and repair their boats, and supply themselves with the necessary material for their line of business. The idea is a good one and could be followed out more generaly to the benefit of the laborer and mechanic in Ireland and elsewhere.

THE TEXAS Legislature by the unanimous vote of both Houses, has passed a law granting authority to two gentlemen of wealth and influence to raise a regiment of State militia, for the purpose of co-operating with the United States soldiers in defending the lives and property of the citizens residing on the borders of the Rio Grande against the raids of the Mexican bandits.

California oranges in Pioche, Nevada, bring one dollar per dozen.

SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY EXPLAINS.

"Shades of Forty-eight!!!"

At a banquet and ball given in Melbourne in honor of St. Patrick's Day, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy was called on to speak, and in the course of his address he thus explained his elevation to the knighthood of the United Kingdom:—"The latest news is that, like a young lady who has become a bride, I have been changing my name; and as this news, unlike the rest, is not a fiction, I owe it to friends whom I see here to tell them something of that metamorphosis. I ceased to be Chief Secretary in June last, and in October I received a letter from Lord Canterbury, informing me that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had instructed him to ascertain whether a companionship of the Order of St. Michael and George would be acceptable to me. Let me say with respect to Lord Canterbury that in all our political and social intercourse he treated me with a constant courtesy, frankness, and consideration for which I must always remain his debtor. But he had refused to dissolve Parliament when I considered I had a constitutional right to claim its dissolution, and as this distinction was offered me as soon as the papers connected with that transaction could have been laid before the Secretary of State, I concluded that it was possible, and even probable, that Lord Kimberley meant to intimate that he did not think I had received the support I was entitled to from the representative of the Crown on that occasion. Nevertheless, though that conviction was very gratifying to me, I respectfully declined the proffered honor. Shortly afterwards Lord Canterbury did me the favor to address another letter to me, asking me whether I would accept a knighthood? Upon that question there was the very strongest feeling among two sections of my friends. My own countrymen were of opinion that, having been four times a Cabinet Minister, and having been among the first men of my race and creed who had won that distinction, in any British community since the Revolution, I was bound to accept this permanent testimony that I had performed the duties I undertook with integrity and discretion. And some English and Scotch friends to whom I owed constant and steadfast support in public life urged that if I declined it the very persons who were bursting with spite and disappointment that the honor had been proffered to me would misrepresent my refusal, and use it to provoke and if possible to alienate my English and Scottish friends. I accepted, and I have since received letters of congratulation from every section in this community; and I am not sure whether I felt more satisfaction at the congratulations of representative men, among the Protestant democracy, who gave me such generous support when I was last in office, or the congratulations of Irishmen who would have renounced and repudiated me if I had accepted any distinction on the terms of forgetting my allegiance to my native country. I may remind you that when the present Mr. Justice Fellows levelled a vote of want of confidence against the Government, I told him that I would not desert the fortunes of my native country for anything that Parliament or the Sovereign could bestow."

Irish Military Organizations

The popularity, influence and practical efficiency of military clubs should recommend them as models to be imitated in all our large cities, says the *Irish World*. Literary, benevolent, temperance and patriotic societies are admirable in their way; but we want more Irish *military* organizations. "Knowledge," says the proverb, "is no load;" and to know how to use a rifle and to be proficient in the manual, is a very useful kind of knowledge. Hundreds of associations, now established on a firm footing, could introduce the military element into their exercises without any special difficulty, and they would gain incredibly by the discipline. We hope to see Irish Rifle Clubs spring up and multiply all over the world.

Personal.

On Thursday, we were pleased to receive a visit from Mr. B. Colgan, President of the Irish Confederation, Virginia City. Mr. Colgan brings cheering news from the silver State and reports favorably of the growth of Irish Nationality in Virginia city. He says the NATIONALIST is eagerly sought after and is considered the best Irish paper printed on the Pacific coast.

We regret to learn that Mr. Nicholas Sweeney, while out driving at the Cliff House on Sunday last, met with a severe accident by having his leg broken in leaping from the buggy.

John L. Reidy, of Merced was in this city on Thursday and paid us a visit, the prospects in his country are bright.

Myles D. Sweeney.

We had the pleasure, this week, says the *Irish American*, of a call at our office from Myles D. Sweeney, Esq., of San Francisco, who, with his family, has been paying a visit to his acquaintances in the Atlantic States. The many friends who know Mr. Sweeney, and value him for his sterling worth, will be glad to learn that the veteran Irish American patriot and Nationalist is as hale and hearty as his best well-wishers could desire; and as hopeful as ever that he will yet be afforded the chance of seeing the regeneration of the old land of his birth and his affections.

The wages of girls at Helena, Montana, is $60 per month.

THE O'DONOGHUE A PROPHET.

Addressing a vast audience assembled in the Rotundo, on December 4, 1860, Mr. O'Donoghue made the following memorable observations. The first passage describes aptly the position of Irish members in the English Parliament, and has been well illustrated by recent instances:—

Fellow-countrymen, three years in Parliament have proved to me that the representation of the Irish People in the English House of commons is a complete delusion and a barefaced imposition. You have not been behind the scenes as I have, can form no idea of the helpless condition of your members, or of the miserable shifts to which they are driven. In matters affecting Catholicity we are advised to take care not to be outspoken, to get some Protestant gentleman to bring the subject forward. Then, matters affecting the mercantile community, and Englishmen must be found to do the work, lest the sound of an Irish accent might arouse the jealousy of an English monopolist (groans). For instance, in the case of the Galway subsidy, though there was a very large attendance of Irish members, it was generally agreed, that the best service they could render to their country was to hold their tongues and give their votes with as little noise as possible. By wretched deceits and subterfuges of this kind a stray crumb is occasionally picked up. The popular notion of Parliament is derived from the elections, where we behold the people's candidates surrounded by popular enthusiasm and carrying all before him. The poor fellow, once he steps off the hustings, never gets another cheer till he comes there again. He finds the tables completely turned upon him on entering St. Stephen's, for the greater his popularity here the more unpopular he is there, owing to the fact that the political sentiment of England and Ireland differ totally. For example, O'Connell was not considered by the House of Commons to be half so pleasant and agreeable a member for Dublin as Mr. Vance (loud groans and hisses). Still it is true that for some reason or another Mr. Vance is not appreciated. Be assured of this now, that sitting in Westminister, your members are beyond your control. You cannot think how it would smarten and improve them to sit in College-green, and feel that their constituents could look in upon them of an afternoon. Now you do not know what they are at.

In the following passage, Mr. O'Donoghue, as though inspired, became a Prophet. Alas, for himself, a true prophet! There does not surely exist, in the literature of the world, a more extraordinary picture than this portrait of the artist, painted by his own hands:—

THE FALL OF A PATRIOT.

It is melancholy to observe how the patriot falls. There are few to remind him of his duty, and the power of the seducer is great. It is easy to perceive that there is an interior struggle going on, for he has the look of a man who is trying to make himself think he is doing right, but cannot succeed, and who is ashamed of himself. How the whips first acts upon him — whether they begin by sending him in the morning neatly printed invitations to come down in the evening and support the Government, which looks confidential, of whether they begin by staring at him, I cannot tell.—[*He could tell, now!*]

The first dangerous symptom is an evident anxiety on the part of the patriot to be in a corner with one of the Government whips. If you happen to pass, he tries to assume an air of easy indifference, utters a monosyllable in a loud voice, and generally coughs (a laugh). In an evening or two the Ministry can scarcely scrape together a majority, the patriot votes with them, and remarks to his friend, the whip, that it was a close thing (laughter). From bad he goes to worse. Taking courage from the idea that no one knows him in the great wilderness of London, he gets up early, *slips down a back way to the Treasury* thinking few are about and all is over. Perhaps, after this, he returns to Ireland. Suddenly the fate of the Ministry has to be decided. To your surprise you knock up against the patriot in the street. He assures you that he has only just arrived, that he knew nothing of the impending struggle, but all the while he has the Whig summons in his pocket. The division takes place, the Ministers win, and the patriot cheers, as if he had just given a successful vote for the Repeal of the Union (groans). *I confess that such sights have disgusted and disheartened me,* (hear, hear). I do not believe in any man who holds office under the English Government (cheers). I still believe what was said at the time of the Union, "that no Irishman would be admitted into their confidence till he had ceased to be an Irishman."

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

The relations between France and Germany are very critical. The address of President MacMahon, where he alludes to the speedy liberation of territory, has alarmed Germany whose whole army is under arms and ready to move at a moment's warning. The war preparations of Austria and Hungary are atracting attention from Germany.

VERSAILLES.—The Special Committee appointed by the Assembly last week to consider the application made by the Military Governor of Paris, for authority to prosecute M. Rance, the member from Lyons, for his connection with the Commune, has had several sittings. One of its first acts was to summons M. Rance to appear before it. He refused to do so, standing on his privilege and denying their right to require his person. The day the Committee held its final session, a report was adopted by a vote of 14 to 1 recommending that authority for the arrest and trial of Deputy Rance be granted by the Assembly.

PARIS.—President McMahon has issued a proclamation to the French army, in which he says: "The choice of a president of the republic from your ranks, shows the confidence of the National Assembly in your loyalty."

Gambetta and Thiers are reported to have entered into an alliance against the monarchists.

Subscribers to the NATIONALIST will confer a favor by reporting at this office any neglect on the part of carriers in the delivery of the paper.

MARRIED.

KEARNS—O'BRIEN—In this city on Thursday, June 19, at St. Patrick's Church, Thos. Kearns to Mary O'Brien.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 21, 1873.

CITY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A. O. H. No. 7.—The City Garden presented a gay appearance on Sunday last, it being crowded with young and old who assembled to enjoy themselves with No. 7, A. O. H. Wm. Higgins, president. The arrangements were very complete. Dancing, theatrical performances and games of the old country were indulged in until a late hour, when the drawing took place for prizes. A list of the winning numbers will be published next week.

The public will be gratified to know that there is a prospect of the discontinuance of the inconvenient style of car tickets recently adopted by several of the lines. They are found to be convenient only for the conductors who are given to stealing. Two of the conductors on one of the lines have been detected in receiving tickets and placing them in their pockets without cancellation, from which, when they have accumulated a sufficient number, they have taken them and given them to a mutual friend, who has disposed of them at a much reduced rate.

Last Sunday a solemn High Mass was sung in the old Mission Church, corner of Sixteenth and Dolores streets, by a special choir from the city. After the Mass a procession passed from the church to an adjacent spot, where an altar, beautifully decorated, had been erected, and a benediction was then offered. An excellent band, provided by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, played some appropriate pieces of sacred music, and the service, from the first to last, was highly interesting and impressive. A large number of worshipers were present.

There are many applications made for transfers of registration from one county to another. A great deal of trouble may be avoided if the applicant, on making application, will describe himself as near as possible, sign the application himself, and transmit postage stamps sufficient to pay postage. All these requirements are necessary for the County Clerks to make out the transfer.

The procession of the Holy Sacrament, a beautiful and imposing ceremony, was observed at St. Joseph's Church, on Tenth street, last Sunday. The procession formed immediately after High Mass in the morning and preceded by a brass band, the Montgomery Guard, detachments from other Irish military companies, and the Irish societies, with banners flying, marched through the streets.

The police, who for some time past have been stirring up the Chinese prostitutes, are now turning their attention to the Caucasian cyprians. On Sunday night last a descent was made upon a low den on Broadway, and three parties taken out and conveyed to the Station-house. Kate Varney was charged as keeper, Jennie Hall as an inmate, and Joseph Vanett as a visitor of the house.

It is rumored that Platt's Hall is to be rented and will change its name to the Fabbri Opera House. A large force of carpenters and upholsterers are employed in the interior, remodeling it in a sort of star chamber manner. An opera house ought to pay, and with the Fabbris we think it could not be otherwise than successful.

In the Nineteenth District Court, last Saturday, ninety-one complaints were filed against the late firm of Pioche & Bayerque. The complainants are all residents of France, and the suits are instituted through their agent, F. Bergen. The cause of the suit is money loaned the said firm by the complainants, amounting in all to about $1,250,000.

Through the foolishness of a wife, a respectable citizen named Hudson, residing on Second st., has been foully slandered and his business almost destroyed. On trial, no evidence could be brought against him, he was consequently discharged but we doubt if that will make amends for what he has suffered in character and business.

The bank formerly occupied by Mooney & Co., a substantial granite building situated on California street, is attracting great attention on account of the manner in which it is raised—over twenty feet from its foundation—by water power forced through small inch pipes, and worked by only two men at a windlass.

Bogus $5 pieces, of 1834 pattern, are in circulation on this coast. The coin is thin and light-colored, and has a correct ring, though the designs are rough in outline and the piece of light weight. Acid has no effect on the surface, which is pyroplated.

A meeting of the boot and shoe-makers was held at Irish-American Hall. The object of the meeting was to counsel together as to the best means of protecting themselves against the evils of Chinese cheap labor. No reporters allowed to be present.

Sunday night four young boys were brought into the Police Station at different intervals, too drunk to stand, and put in the filthy cells. It will now be in order for the police to find and arrest the saloon-keepers who sold them the liquor.

Monsieur Henry Wienawski, the celebrated pianist, was serenaded on Monday evening at 11 o'clock. at the Occidental Hotel, by the California Theater orchestra and Ballenberg's band of thirty pieces

The *Chronicle* and *Post* are getting after the *Call* with its boasted circulation, in a pretty lively manner, by exposing the plan by which the public were made believe in its circulation.

At the regular meeting of the violet Social Club, held on Thursday, the 13th inst., the following named officers were elected for the ensuing six months: President, Miss Smith: Vice-President, Miss Gallagher; Secretary, Miss Driscoll; Treasurer, Miss Mellow; Sergeant-at-Arms, Mrs. T. J. O'Neal.

The steamer S. M. Whipple, Captain Bradbury, commander, made a pleasant trip around the bay for the benefit of Captain Haley, an old pioneer. All the interesting points in the harbor were visited.

The Caledonians celebrated their seventh anniversary by a picnic at Badger's Park, last Saturday. There was a very large attendance, and the day passed off with great satisfaction to all concerned.

The fish car disaster has not discouraged Commissioner Baird. Professor Stone is ordered back to the East for another lot for our California rivers.

Over $300,000 in treasure left this city for New York by rail during the past week, $40,000 of which was in gold coin and the rest gold and silver bars.

Work has been commenced on the new railroad bridge connecting Alameda with Oakland. The first pile was driven on Tuesday.

The races at Oakland last Saturday, proved very interesting. The purse was $1,000. Sam Purdy beating everything in the field.

The fifth annual examination and exhibition ot the children of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Oakland, will be held on the 25th inst.

Some of the bakery owners announce their intention to comply with the wishes of the journeymen in letting up baking on Sundays.

The railroad on Clay street will be soon completed.

Miles D. Sweeney and family are in New York.

ADVERTISE.

A reference to the list of stockholders in the "Nationalist Printing and Publishing Co.," (to be found in another column,) will suggest to business men the advisability of advertising in the "Irish Nationalist," as each shareholder considers himself a solicitor for the paper, and on the principle of "Live and let Live" have determined to carry it out in all their mercantile transactions. We throw out this hint hoping that business men, knowing the large and increasing influence of the Nationalist, will consult their own best interest by taking our advice:—Advertise.

MARKET REPORT.

[From the Commercial Herald of June, 20th.]

WHEAT—We shall go into the new crop year with more than 25,000 tons of old wheat on hand, and that the increased requirment of tonnage to move the Oregon surplus will exceed 25,000 tons. As a summary, then, we see that the combined surplus of California and Oregon available for export in all the harvest yaer of 1873-4, including old Wheat, reaches the aggregate of 13,500,000 centals, or 675,000 tons (?). Some three or more ships have cleared this week with full cargoes, the bulk of the grain being upon farmers' account, they preferring to take their chances of the English market than to sell here at the present reduced rates. Immediately following our last issue 10,000 sacks average quality taken for transport at $1 75; later 15,000 sacks secured at $1 70; 5,000 do at $1 72½. The first lot of new Club sold here for milling on the 13th inst. at $1 75; on the 17th inst. 165 tons same sold to an exporter at $1 65; on same day, 1,200 sks choice old for milling sold at $1 75; 1,600 do for distillation at $1 70 ₰ ctl. Liverpool quotations are 11s 10d@12s 4d as extremes.

BARLEY—The harvest yield is at full average and of good quality, the market is very slack at present with a light demand. Brewing, the market closing very quiet within the range of $1 25@1 35 ₰ ctl, as extremes.

OATS—The market is dull and the demand light, with small sales within the range of $1 75; latter rate for best Oregon in lots.

WOOL—There are few holders yet asking 24c for favorite clips. We quote the best Northern fleece, 22@23c; average clip, 18@19c; medium, 16@18c; burry and dirty nominal 10@12½c.

HAY—The market is well supplied with both new and old. This year's crop is large and of superior quality. Small cargo sales made daily within the range of $8@14.

POTATOES—The stock and entire supply of Humboldts is well concentrated and jobbing at $2. Petalumas, Tomales, and Bodegas are out of market. New are more plentiful, selling at $1 37@1 50; Lakeville, $1 25

CATTLE—Beef is plentiful and cheap, selling by the quarter at 3@6c. Calves plenty, 5@7c. Mutton 4@5c. Lambs, 7c. Hogs on foot are scarce, prices 6@7¼c for live, and dressed, 9@10c, the latter price for small.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Receipts of Butter are quite liberal, and prices lower—say 27@30c for good extra choice; fair, 22@25c.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is an increased and increasing demand for Dundee goods, both in the piece and for hand-sewed bags. The low prices ruling for grain sacks and the unexpected large crop of cereals are the occasion for considerable inquiry as to the adequate supply required for sacking the wheat, barley, and oats now being harvested. Considerable purchases of grain sacks, 22x36, standard size Gilroys, have been made recently at 14½@14¾c, and other sizes in like proportion. The concessions in price recently submitted to resulted in sales to some extent of 40-inch burlaps at 10½@10¾c; 45-inch. 11½@11¾c.

Pictures.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that our friends Kenny & Co. have taken and fitted up in superb style a large store in the new hotel building corner of Fifth and Market streets. They have lately returned from the East, bringing with them a large and well-assorted stock of pictures of more than common style of art. Their lengthened experience in the trade has enabled them to offer superior drawings, chromos, prints, and framed pictures at a moderate rate. They have now on exhibition pictures of a hundred classes and representative of scenery and life, in all climes. When inspecting their varied stock, we naturally gave most attention to what was Irish. We found the Giant's Causeway, Vale of Avoca, Lakes of Killarney and other familiar places as they should be, as well as several delineations of muscular Christianity, which should be seen to be appreciated. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Drink for the Thirsty.—When one feels the need of moistening the clay without poisoning it, or running the risk of falling into low society, it is often a puzzle to know which of the thousand and one wine-houses to patronize. Without saying a word in depreciation of other respectably-conducted establishments, it is only just to observe that our next door neighbor, P. F. Brady, late of the firm of Brady & Neely, 713 Howard street, has fitted up the La Grande Exchange, 610 Market street and No. 11 Post street (opposite the Masonic Temple) in a style which does credit to his taste. The La Grande affords the advantages of the quiet club without the drawbacks of the saloon: For excellence of foreign wines and liquors, and for the perfection of native "fixins," to say nothing of the attentive courtesy of Mr. Brady, we do not think it can be surpassed. *

Special Notice—.An article that will firmly mend Furniture, Crockery, Glasswase, Statuary, Meerschaum, Dolls, Toys, Leather, and all ordinary household articles likely to be broken, is as dispensable as it is valuable. These requisites are to be found in the well known Giant Cement, which is put up in tin cans only. It invariably gives satisfaction, and is now for sale by druggists, stationers, grocers, and the Giant Cement Company, No. 417 Washington street (opposite the Post Office) San Francisco. *

The Hibernia Hall, 246 Third Street, is newly fitted up in superl style, and fit for the accommodation of large social parties and military dis lays. It is one of the best Public Halls in the city. The new improvements deserve the attention of public speokers. In this Hall the movements of the audience create no noise Silence is the ally of eloquence. *

What is Alucolein?—A preparation of Cod Liver Oil, without any disagreeable taste; the most efficacious remedy for all pulmonary complaints. Prepared and sold by James G. Steele & Co., No. 521 Montgomery street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Kelly, Henderson & Gilchrist

Importers and Jobbers of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Nos. 309 AND 311 FRONT STREET,

(Between Commercial and Sacramento Streets,)

SAN FRANCISCO.

JOHN KELLY, F. HENDERSON, JOHN GILCHRIST.

je 21-tf

TUBBS' HOTEL,

Oakland, Cal.

Steam and Street Cars pass the Door. je 21-tf

ARTHUR T. NORTON. M. J. GAVAN.

Norton & Gavan,

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

154 THIRD St., (Near Howard,) SAN FRANCISCO.

je 21-tf

JAMES BELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 25 Second St., (Near Market,)

SAN FRANCISCO.

Cleaning and Repairing neatly done. my 31-tf

J. O. Connor & Co.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION AGENTS.

112 Clay street, corner of Drumm. my10-tf

SAND BROTHERS,

Fashionable Hair Dressers,

No. 23 THIRD STREET near Stevenson,

—AND—

No. 50 FOURTH STREET, near Mission,

SAN FRANCISCO. my24-tf

C. MOENNING,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Builders Hardware, Cooper and Carpenter Tools, Etc., Etc. Stoves and Tinware.

No. 136 Fourth street, between Mission and Howard San Francisco.

Roofing and all other kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to. my24-tf

T. J. DIXON, J. J. DIXON

Dixon Brothers,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

No. 406 Montgomery street, (Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's., San Francisco.

All work warranted. my10tf

M. TRANOR. GEO. T. KNOX. Member S. F. S. & Ex. Brd

TRANOR & KNOX,

Commission Stock Brokers,

513 California street, San Francisco. my10-tf

D. HARNEY,

CONTRACTOR FOR

Brick and Cement Sewers,

AND

GENERAL JOBBING.

918 LARKIN STREET BETWEEN POST AND GEARY

SAN FRANCISCO. my31-tf

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES

For **Hire.**

Richard Dowling.....Proprietor

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies for hire at the most reasonable rates.

No. 610 Howard street, between Second and New Montgomery, San Francisco. my24-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UISGE BEATHA!!

W. V. GAFFEY,

Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer and Jobber,

IN THE FOLLOWING

Wines and Liquors:

Jameson's Irish Whisky, Dunville's Irish Whisky, Cutter and Bourbon Whisky, Henessy Brandy, Martell Brandy, Blood, Wolf & Co's. English Porter, Old Burgundy Port Wine, French Claret, in Wood and Bottle, California " " " California White Wine, Angelica Wine, Holland Gin, California Brandy, six years old, Guinness' Dublin XXX Stout, Jules' English Ale, Tennent's English Ale, Syrups, Cordials, &c.

W. V. GAFFEY, 25 Second street, near Stevenson, (opposite the Grand Hotel), San Francisco.

je 7-tf

NOTICE

....TO....

THE LADIES

....OF THE....

Whole State.

Gleeson & Fell,

WISHING TO SAVE YOU THE trouble of reading a prosy advertisement, state at once that a large portion of this

BANKRUPT STOCK

Was unopened at the time of assignment. There still remains, and will be shown on

MONDAY, JUNE 2d, 1873,

1 Case Black Goods, of every conceivable make and quality, English, French, and German Production.

2 Cases Magnificent Printed Lateens and Chambrays, at 25 cents per yard; fast colors, beautiful designs, highly finished; the best goods of the class ever shown in this city or State.

We have not space to quote more lines, but we assure you of one fact, that all of the said stock will be sold at least FIFTY PER CENT. LESS than market value.

We are compelled to close our house two days in the week. This notice is unnecessary to visitors to our house during the past week, but to outsiders, we explain that our business hours do not afford us sufficient time to fix our stock for sale, therefore we are necessitated to close, as advertised.

Parcels delivered free, three times a day, to all parts of the city. A Special Messenger kept for important deliveries.

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Open at 9 A. M. sharp. Close at 6 P. M. sharp. By Order.

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my 31-tf BELOW KEARNY.

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The above stamp is placed on the Goods made by this Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company; and they desire to inform the Trade and the Public that an unprincipled Boot and Shoe firm of this city (a house doing a large business, and which ought to be above such a trick) are stamping their Worthless Chinese-made goods with a partial imitation of our Stamp, hoping to sell their goods as our make, and thereby injure our trade. We employ no Chinese labor, nor ever did, and our goods have always given satisfaction and built up a trade which those parties in their petty meanness are seeking to deprive us of. Therefore, we caution all who wish to buy our goods and patronize WHITE LABOR, to see that they are stamped as above.

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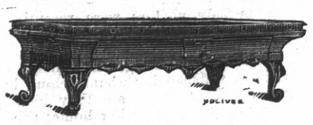

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THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 21, 1873.

THE FREEMAN'S TITLE.

[FROM THE GREEK.]

Ye who would earn your liberty,
First show your title to be free;
Ne'er let the cringing coward claim
The freeman's high and holy name.

The slave by selfish feelings bound,
Who crawls life's narrow circle round,
Nor feels damnation in the chain,
Which binds his heart's best hopes to gain;

The tyrant, traitor, knave, might be
A nobler friend of liberty;
Such wretch even hell itself would smother,
And Mammon spurn him for a brother.

The slave who lives without a thought
Above the slave's degraded lot,
Insults his nature and his God,
Is viler than the vilest clod.

The ocean hath an empire wide
That laughs and scoffs at human pride,
The mightiest monarch cannot measure
A home to meet the tempest's pleasure.

Shall man, when nature bids him learn
A higher hope whene'er he turn,
Crush all that's noble in his soul,
And live a slave to man's control.

If pure thy heart, if high thy aim,
If brave thy soul, hide not thy claim,
Should Heaven the gracious boon deny,
Fear not, 'twill let thee nobly die.

Execution of the Murderer of Twenty-one Persons.

A man who in four years caused the deaths of twenty-one persons in Christians, Sweden, was recently detected and executed. Previous to being beheaded he made the following confession: "My name is Albrog Gersen. My father was the late Swedish general, Riderslag. I was educated for the army, but was expelled from the military academy for committing arson. I escaped punishment, and obtained, under an assumed name, employment as engineer in the Dannemora mines. During that time I repeatedly felt an uncontrollable disposition to commit arson, but always overcame it. An old classmate of mine recognized me one day, and I was at once discharged from my position. I resolved to take a terrible revenge upon him, and hearing that he lived in Christians, I followed him to this city, but never yet had an opportunity to meet him so as to be able to kill him. For four years I dreamed of my revenge night and day, and I set fire to buildings where I believed that he or any of his relations were. Have killed several people on the streets and neighboring highways, believing that they were Justus Drigos, my enemy. Finally, on the day before yesterday, I found out that Drigos' daughter was a pupil at the seminary, and I resolved to burn it to the ground. I concealed myself in the building and heaped up a pile of rubbish which I saturated with coal oil, and then set it on fire. I was, however, not quick enough in trying to make my escape, and my clothes got ignited, and I had the utmost difficulty in extinguishing the flames, and then jumped from the second story window, breaking my leg. I dragged myself toward the forest, where I was found to-day. I am guilty, but could not help it." Gersen was tried for the crimes in the Assize Court, and sentenced to be beheaded. When he was led out to the place of execution the prisoner presented a most repulsive appearance, his face being still covered with a large scar. He died game, however.

By a Single Hair.

A French lady who had married a Prussian baron, and had been a resident of Berlin, Prussia, for the last fifteen years, had seated at the table, recently, a number of Prussian gentlemen, the invited guests of her husband. The conversation naturally turned to France and Paris, the Prussians speaking thereof with the greatest pity. "Poor Paris! there is no more Paris! Berlin, before ten years, will be the capital of Europe!"

The baroness, whose heart still remained true to her native country, warmly defended France and Paris, and assured her noble guests that Paris was still Paris, and Berlin but a large country village in comparison.

The arguments grew warm on both sides, and at length the noble hostess, wishing to prove her words true, said, "Well, gentleman, I propose a wager. Give me an article, however small or insignificant, and of that Paris will make something of which Berlin would not dream."

The wager was accepted. The next morning the baroness received a little box containing a single white hair. The baroness was slightly embarrassed. "What could be done, even in Paris, with one white hair?" She finally decided to send it to a Parisian artist, with the statement of the wager, and in a few days the white hair reappeared in Berlin. This is what Paris had made of it. At the head of a beautiful mendallion, ornamented with brilliants, was the Prussian eagle in black enamel, with wings extended, holding in its talons the white hair, attached to the end of which was a little shield of white enamel, with the following inscription:

"Alsace and Lorraine—you hold them by a single hair."—*Courrier des Etats Unis.*

A KENTUCKY editor received the following note from a subscriber, asking that a false notice of his death might be corrected:—Sir i notis a few errors in the obituary of myself which appeared in your paper of wednesday, i was born in greenup co., not caldwell, and my retirement from bisnis in 1869 was not owin to ill health, but tu a little trouble i had in connection with a horse, and the cause of my death was not small-pox. Please make corrections for which i enclose fifty cents."

AS SOME lady visitors were recently going through a penitentiary, under the escort of the superintendent, they came to a room in which three women were sewing, "Dear me," one of the visitors whispered, "what vicious looking creatures! Pray, what are they here for?" "Because they have no other home; this is our sitting-room, and they are my wife and two daughters," blandly answered the superintendent.

LAKE COUNTY.—For hunting and fishing says a correspondent, Lake county stands unrivalled. Grizzlies are scarce, but other varieties of the bear species are yet numerous. Deer are the chief game and abound throughout the county.

Maurice Patrick McMahon.

DUKE OF MAGENTA.

[Concluded.]

Where was McMahon all this time? Probably that was the thought which occupied the mind of the Emperor. For the General, with his division, had been detached from the left to march through road and meadow and vineyard, at the other side of the railway, at an early hour of the morning, to turn the right flank of the Austrians at a point where they were then supposed to be stationed, while they were in reality ten or more miles nearer to the allies. McMahon was marching along with his division when he heard what his soldier ear detected as the sound of canoniering on his right. He drew up at once. "Gentlemen," he said, "the battle must have begun and we must have been deceived. My orders are to go forward; and I will obey them at every risk—To the right!" Down his troops poured till they reached the line of railway; and there, sure enough, they beheld the Austrians massed in enormous force, and pressing hard upon the distressed and out-numbered allies. McMahon's soldierly eye saw that the moment was critical; had he strictly obeyed orders, the French would have been defeated and the enemy triumphant. He drew up his batteries along the track and opened a tremendous fire on the Russians right; and then his men, with their battle-cry, charged headlong, with fixed bayonets, on the enemy. The astounded Germans were thrown into utter confusion; they broke in disorder and fled. The battle of Magenta was won!

The Emperor was so grateful for this timely succor that he created McMahon a Marshal of France on the spot, with the title of Duke of Magenta.

The battle of Solferino, which followed after, was equally successful, being the result of the previous fight; and it is curious that the victor in this famous encounter was also a man of Irish descent, Marshal Neill.

Some of the other generals, doubtless jealous of a reputation so brilliantly won, insinuated (strange to say) that McMahon had committed an offense against military rules in not following out his orders and not marching to the place assigned. He indignantly appealed to old Marshal Bugeaud, the victor of Algeria, then living; and that great soldier replied that he did perfectly right; the order to turn the right flank of the enemy was what he had to obey: he did it; and the appointed place was no consideration. But McMahon was too sensitive: had not his commander-in-chief, the Emperor, stamped his approval of his conduct by creating him a Duke and Marshal of France?

It was after this brilliant achievement that the young men of Ireland raised a sum of nearly seven hundred pounds and got manufactured in Dublin, by Irish artificers, a splendid sword of the ancient Irish pattern, exquisitely enammeled and inscribed with Irish characters, and sheathed in a magnificent golden scabbard, embossed with figures and emblems, indicative of events in Irish history. This sword, a deputation presented to McMahon, who was then commanding the camp at Chalons. It was accompanied by an address, short, sharp and decisive (as suits a soldier), beautifully inscribed on parchment, in Irish, French and English. The great military chief was deeply touched. He said he would ever preserve that sword as a souvenir of Ireland, a land he loved so well, and he would show it to his son to teach him to love the mother-land of his ancestors. He entertained the deputation at a luxurious dejeuner, among the company present at which were a score of generals and nobles of France, all of Irish descent. One of these, the gallant Count de Clonard (you see his title in Irish) exclaimed, in a burst of enthusiasm, "God! shall I have an opportunity of striking a blow for old Ireland before I die? How I should like to lead my brigade thither!" The Marshal introduced the deputation to his wife, the Dutchess; and she proudly boasted that she was Irish.

The French love the Irish like brothers; and, if the cold, callous policy of rulers did not interfere, they would fight for them to the death. Some years ago a sermon was preached in the Church of St. Roe, by Monsigneur Dunpanloup, Bishop of Orleans, to raise funds for the relief of Irish distress. The results were characteristic: when the collection was made, ladies pulled off their rings and other jewels and flung them on the salvers; and the gentlemen followed suit. One enthusiastic *ouvrier* (working-man), with his blue blouse upon him, drew out his silver watch and laid it down, exclaiming: "C'est pour cette chere pauvre Irelande"—"'tis for this poor, dear Ireland!"

Troubles broke out in Algeria; and there was need of a wise and able governor who could keep the restless Arabs in control, and yet conciliate their friendship. The Emperor knew where to find his man—able monarchs have always able lieutenants—and he appointed Marshal McMahon to the post. The results have been most advantageous. There has been no Arab revolt since the Duke of Magenta assumed the reins of government; and both colonists and natives have increased in prosperity. Yet the great soldier and ruler has not absolute rest there, for twice already, when the clouds of war seemed lowering, has the Emperor sent for him, and held mysterious private consultations. He may be needed in the deadly hour of battle yet; for the present peaceful state of Europe has a very treacherous look.

McMahon is as gentle and simple in his manners as he is brave and wise. Of his royal Irish descent he is specially proud. His elder brother, Count McMahon, is a student of Irish history, and knows more of its details than millions born in the country. Of the head of the family, the Marquis D'Eguilly, we know little; he appears content with the quiet life of an ancient country gentleman—and he is right.

Of another great soldier of France, of whom we have already made mention, a word or two here may not be out of place. We allude to Marshal Niell, the victor of Solferino. It has been said that he belongs to a Provincial family, called Niello. This might be possible; but he is singularly anxious to claim an Irish ancestry. In fact he does not come from the south of France at all; but from the claret-growing district. He once told a friend of the writer of this memoir, that the family records were destroyed when their chateau was burned down in '92 by the revolutionists, but he always understood that the founder of the family in France was an Irish gentleman, named O'Niell—an exile flying from British tyranny—who established himself in the wine trade at Bordeaux. That should be sufficient. Niell is not so brilliant a soldier in the field as McMahon. But he is a great organizer and administrator (another Carnot); and it is he who has brought the army of France to its present high state of efficiency.

The Men of Ninety-Eight.

[Concluded.]

In this conversation the following passage occurs, which is singularly appropriate to recent demonstrations of aristocratic "nationality":—

"He then mentioned that the volunteer convention in 1783, seemed to be an example against what I now advanced; the people then had acted through their leaders. I answered they certainly had, and as their leaders had betrayed them, that very convention was one reason why the people had for ever lost all confidence in what was called *leaders*. He then mentioned the confusion and bloodshed likely to result from a people such as I described, and he knew the Irish to be, breaking loose without proper heads to control and moderate their fury. I answered it was but too true; that I knew as well as he, that, in the first explosion, it was likely that many events would take place in their nature very shocking; that revolutions were not made without much individual suffering; that, however, in the present instance, supposing the worst, there would be a kind of retributive justice, as no body of men on earth were more tyrannical and oppressive in their nature than those who would be most likely to suffer in the event he alluded to; that I had often in my own mind (and God knows the fact to be so) lamented the necessity of our situation, but that Ireland was so circumstanced, that she had no alternative but unconditional submission to England, or a revolution, with a chance of all the concomitant sufferings, and that I was one of those who preferred difficulty and danger, and distress to slavery, especially where I saw clearly there was no other means. 'It is very true,' replied he, 'there is no making an *omelette* without breaking the eggs.' He still seemed, however, to have a leaning towards the co-operation of our aristocracy, which is flat nonsense."

An *omelette* is just to be made the same way now as it was fifty years ago, "as sure as eggs are eggs."

In another conversation, in reference to the seizure of everything necessary to the French troops when landed, Clarke asked—"Might not that disgust the people of property in Ireland?" "I answered," says Tone, "The revolution was not to be made for the people of property."

And again—

"Such is the honesty of the Squirearchy of Ireland. No! no! it is we who will better the condition of the laboring poor, if ever we get into that country; it is we that will humble the pride of that execrable and contemptible corps, the country gentlemen of Ireland. I know not whether I most hate or despise them, the tyrants of the people and the slaves of the government."

In another place he writes:—

"The Irish aristocracy are putting themselves in a state of nature with the people, and let them take the consequences. They show no mercy and they deserve none. If ever I have the power, I will most heartily concur in making them a *dreadful example*."

As to the probable fall of the Irish gentry, he told Clarke on another occasion:

"That, as to royalty and aristocracy, they were both odious in Ireland to that degree, that I apprehended much more a general massacre of the gentry, and a distribution of the entire of their property, than the establishment of any form of government that would perpetuate their influence; that I hoped this massacre would not happen, and that I, for one, would do all that lay in my power to prevent it, because I did not like to spill the blood, even of the guilty; at the same time, that the pride, cruelty and oppression of the Irish aristocracy were so great, that I apprehended every excess from the just resentment from the people."

To Hoche and Carnot he reiterated those opinions. The fall or flight of the aristocracy, and the distribution of the property of Ireland among the people of Ireland.

The Roman Catholic clergy were then, as many of them have since been, part of the English garrison in Ireland. With them Tone would have no connection.

His reliance was on the people, and the people alone—or the Catholics of the south and west, and the Presbyterians of the north.

The terms on which the aid he sought was given were simple—repayment of cost, Irish independence, allied to France, under a republic or any other government, but independence at all hazards. The terms on which the aid was accepted, were the same uncontrolled independence.

But Tone's greatest difficulty was to convince Hoche, and Carnot, and Clarke, that in case Ireland was established independence by the aid of France, she would not immediately after be found in alliance with England. The plain answer to this would have been, that while England was able to move hand or foot, it was the interest of Ireland and France to make war against her. The French and Irish republics never could come to blows, with England as a barrier and common enemy between them. He took the higher and nobler ground, not of the interest, but of the honor of nations.

"I then observed," he writes, "that Clarke had often asked me what security Ireland would give that, if her independence was once established, she might not forget her obligations to France, and, perhaps, hereafter be found leagued with their enemies. To which, I offered him, as the only security, our honor as gentlemen."

But the "honor of one Irish gentleman" stands high in France to-day—the base lying of an amateur maligner who stated "a leader of the Irish people," pledged, in writing, "his honor," that whensoever Irish independence was won, Ireland would be found fighting with the enemies of France. What an inducement for their sympathies was this to offer the French government! A veritable son of his father is this young gentleman, resolved not only not to free, but, as far as he can, not to permit the freedom of his country. A murrain on him.

CALIFORNIA COTTON.—The first shipment of note of California cotton for the Liverpool market was made a few days ago. The ship Ontario for Liverpool, recently completed her cargo at Oakland, and has on board 100 bales of California cotton of most excellent quality. It is pronounced by experts as very superior. It came from Vissalia and vicinity and will unquestionably prove profitable to the producer.

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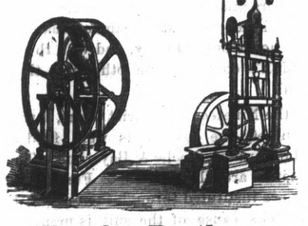
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THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 21, 1873.

Andy McClure's Last Shot.

The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned on April 10th, and its closing hours were marked by the usual half-drunken orgies that have characterized its dissolution for the past six years. While the House was waiting for messages from the Senate, the fun grew fast and furious, and Mr. Brockway moved that Andy McClure be invited to address the body. The Senator was found by the committee appointed, and, promptly responding to the invitation, addressed the House as follows:—

"Mr. Speaker and Commoners of the State of Pennsylvania—I thank you for the distinction you have conferred upon me by your invitation to address you on the subject of reform. I know of no other body of men, either of the present or past, that needs instruction on the necessity of both public and private morality so much as the House of Representatives of this State now before me (loud laughter)—or that has so broadly and deeply experimented in the line of individual and official profligacy (laughter and applause). I am not surprised, however, that it is so, when I consider that of the members serving in this House from my immediate locality, many were not even nominated, and few, if any, were even elected (shouts of laughter). I sent you reform bills, which cost me many days of anxious thought and labor to perfect, but you danced not when I piped to you, neither did you weep responsive to my mourning over the degeneracy of the body politic. I must admit, however, that you were prompt executioners, for every bill that looked towards reform was negatived with a yell as fast as the rules would allow. But in political, as often in moral and religious cycles, the darkest hour is just before the dawn of day; and it is gratifying that after you have consummated all the harm you can possibly inflict upon the State, you have by a unanimous resolution called for a confessor (laughter). It was well to pause thus, just for the sake of novelty or reference, so that when the tempest breaks you can point to this becoming act of contrition for the wrongs done to your constituents and the commonwealth (applause and sarcastic shouts). Most of you have for three months been serving in the places to which other persons were elected by the people, have discounted the retriqutive wave of popular reprobation by creating officers by legislative enactments, to which you hope to retire; and those unprovided for hope to be placed on the indefinite pay roll of the pasters and folders of the House, in accordance with the prevalent custom here to pension decayed statesmen (shouts of laughter). That you seek liberal counsels to have good seed sown in the chaos of virtue that surrounds you is a hopeful sign of the times, and if you do not cheat us more than 30,000 in Philadelphia next Fall, the places that know you now will know you no more forever (laughter). But I turn to the faint silver lining on the deep cloud of your record. One act of this House gladdened the hearts of the whole people of the State and reinspired hope throughout the length and breadth of a commonwealth. I refer to your vote in the midst of disorder that at a Philadelphia fire would be called a riot, on Monday evening last, fixing an early day for your final adjournment (laughter and applause). I have heard of no citizen of the State who did not heartily approve of that act (laughter,) I am happy to point to it as the basis in the withered desert that you have made about it, and to accord you credit for it. Hoping, gentlemen, if I may be pardoned the use of the term (laughter) that the length of your lives may correspond with the measure of your virtues, and that you will be succeeded by better men than yourselves. I bid you good night." The Senator retired amid roaring applause and a liberal shower of paper balls.

The members fully appreciated the fact that they had gone a wooling, and come home shorn, and the gambols flagged and petered out.

The President of the French Republic.

The New York *Irish World* says of the President of the French Republic:—In accepting office, MacMahon declares his policy will be "resolutely conservative." The word "conservative" we understand in its etymological sense, not in a party significance. He says: "The adminis- "tration must be imbued with a conservative "spirit. *I will appoint to office respectors of the* "LAW *and defend society against factions*, and "stand as a sentinel to see that your sovereign "will (the nation's representatives) is obeyed "in its integrity." The meaning of all this is: That MacMahon pledges himself to recognize the existing order of affairs—that he will conserve the Republic, of which he is the President—and that he will give countenance to no conspirators against law as expressed by the people's representatives.

This is the honest construction to be put on MacMahon's word. He who would labor to interpret his meaning otherwise would labor to represent him as a low intriguer and contemptible quibbler. No! Had MacMahon meant otherwise, he would have had the courage to say otherwise. We have his word—that is enough. "In saying this," he declares, "I pledge you my word of honor as an honest man and a soldier."

There the great man stands before the world in his full stature. Honored be your name, MacMahon! The French nation to-day greets you; the Irish race, from which you are sprung, greets you; the friends of law, justice, and liberty the world over greet you. Maintain your word! You have won renown in the field, but the brightness of your fair fame outshines the splendor of all your victories. Maintain your word! Rejoice the friends of law, of order, of justice, of liberty. Rejoice posterity. Maintain your word! Shall men—politicians, wire-pullers and adroit schemers—fancy you capable of playing the part of General Monk; but honor and self-interest forbid it. Stand forever, MacMahon, upright and unchangeable on the broad pedestal of your world-wide fame, with the scroll of a glorious record forever unfolded to the gaze of admiring generations! Maintain your word! Hand down your name in history as the great and the good; stand by the Republic, the symbol of the people's will; establish society on the foundations of law based on the principles of justice; be to France another Washington, and immortalize yourself as the regenerator of your country and the father of a mighty people destined for mighty things in the near history of Europe and the world.

Mr. James Smith, an Australian journalist, has received a spiritual communication that the world is to be "burned as black as a forgotten toast by a wave of fire" within a year.

English Civilization.

Venon Cheeney, a Bow street police officer was charged on May 14, with brutal assaults on his wife, whose head, face, and right arm presented a frightful appearance. The evidence disclosed a horrible state of existence. The prisoner with his wife and family occupied lodgings in Drurylane. The prosecutrix stated that her husband began attacking her while she was in bed, and taking up the kettle began pouring water over her. She got under the clothes, upon which he took up his shoe and began beating her with the heel of it about the face and head. On one previous Thursday he gave her two black eyes, and, in fact, he was always returning home drunk and beating her. The gaoler stated that he had been charged twice before with assaulting his wife, but she had not attended the next day to support the complaint. The prisoner said that his daughter was charged at Bow street with felony on Thursday week, and the mother has never been sober since. A day or two ago she had taken the kettle off the fire to pour water over him, and she had kicked him in a bad place on his leg. A neighbor stated that for week after week the other lodgers in the house had been kept awake all night by the screams of the woman and the broils going on perpetually in their rooms. A little girl of about 12, daughter of the prisoner, was called by the latter to prove that her father and mother were fighting one another. Prisoner—Has not your mother been drunk every day since Thursday week? Witness I have only seen her drunk once, and then she was only half drunk. Father Davis induced her to sign the pledge last Thursday, and she did sign it. Prisoner—And did she not drink a glass of gin directly afterwards? Witness—No; she drank some shrub only. Prisoner—Have you not seen her drunk since she signed the pledge? Witness—I have seen her half-drunk since. The prisoner's son, a lad of seventeen was sent for at the request of his father and protested against being compelled to give evidence against either parent. In answer to the Court, he admitted that his mother was hardly sober one day out of seven, and his father would continue drunk for a month or six weeks at a time. Dr. Mills, the medical officer to the police, having proved the severe nature of the blows inflicted upon the woman, Mr. Vaughan after remarking upon the sad depravity which the case disclosed, committed the prisoner for three months, and ordered him to find a surety in £10 to keep the peace for six months afterwards.

Assyrian Discoveries.

The Daily *Telegraph* has received from its Commissioner, Mr. Smith, of the British Museum, a letter describing his discoveries. He says:—"In the valley of the Euphrates and Tigris I had discovered many new and important inscriptions, the chief of which I have purchased from the owners, with the hope of adding them to our national collection. One of them is a memorial stone tablet, about three feet high, one foot nine inches wide, and one foot two inches thick. The obverse of this monolith present number of mythological figures including emblems of the gods and demons, with a remarkable representation of a tower in stages, recalling the Birs Nimroud. The back has three columns of inscription, including 115 lines of writing, and contains a royal charter or grant of land from the King of Babylonia to a priest holding several offices. The priest engages to perform certain religious ceremonies in return for the grant. This tablet is the most valuable of its class that has ever yet been discovered and bears upon it the names of three Kings of Babylonia, two of whom are quite new to history. The stone was originally found near the Tigris and not far from the city of Bagdad, serving thus to mark the approximate position of the Babylonian cities of which the writing makes mention; but it is worthy of notice that while the inscription states that the land was situated on the east of the Tigris, the owner declared to me that the stone was found on the west of the river. The second inscription was purchased from the French Consul at Mosul. It is a stone tablet about twenty inches long and nine inches broad, inscribed on front and back, and containing eighty lines of uniform writing. The stone was discovered at Kalah Sherghat, the site of the ancient city of Assur. This text is of about the same age as the monolith already described, and in some technical particulars resembles the inscription of Hammurabi in the Louvre. The rest of the inscriptions are borne on clay tablets or fragments of tablets and fragments of cylinders, and they come chiefly from Babylon, having been cleaned during a brief survey of the southern field."

Death of Prince Iturbide.

A Paris letter to the London *Times* reports: "Prince Iturbide, of Mexico, the last surviving son of the Emperor Iturbide, who was shot at Padilla on July 21, 1822, died yesterday at his lodgings, 163 Rue de Roule, aged fifty-five. He came to Paris during the Mexican war, in December, 1865, and had several interviews with the American Minister, whose support he canvassed in favor of his dynasty. The sudden conclusion of the war leaving him no chance, he resigned himself to a very humble kind of Paris life. He became attached to a housemaid in the Hotel Espagnol, Boulevard Montmartre, where he lived for six months, and with her he started a *table d'hote* on the third floor of the house No. 6 Boulvarde Montmartre, where this son of an Emperor might often be seen in person going round the table to collect the small scot of 1f. 60c. per head. In 1867 he bought a dancing and singing cafè at Courbevoie, which he sold at a profit the next year. Though not rich enough to live according to his rank, he always had some money, and he seems to have been inclined to make a generous use of it, for the principal part of his assets, which, by will he has left to his partner, consists of outstanding loans. The American Consul, General Meredith Read, has put seals upon his papers. The funeral, which, by the Consul's orders, will be conducted with a certain amount of pomp, takes place at Neuilly on Monday."

OLD IRONSIDES.—The grand old relic of the past, the frigate Constitution, is now moored near Philadelphia, and the *Army and Navy Journal* suggests, with patriotic propriety: Why not have her rigged and equipped, officered and manned, ready for action, and a national salute fired from her in honor of the centennial anniversary? Let her wooden walls be decorated with the names and portraits of Nicholson, Barry, Hull, Preble, Chauncey, Decatur, Rodgers, Porter, Bainbridge, Stewart, Shubrick, Jones, MacDonough, Morris, Lawrence—those naval heroes who honored her decks. The idea is an excellent one; and if carried out, will add to the attractions of the celebration.

THE "NATIONALIST."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

The Unity of All Irishmen,

ON THE BROAD PLATFORM OF

Nationality Alone.

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—OR—

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—AND—

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THE UNITED STATES HOTEL HAS been thoroughly renovated and fitted up in superior style. Parties who have sent to the States for friends, or who expect friends, will please notify C. Maloney, and he will attend to them on arrival, and forward them with due care to their destination.

A Library is attached to the house for the use of its patrons; also, a fire-proof safe, where money and other valuables are taken charge of at the risk of the proprietor. An Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at the wharf to convey passengersto the Hotel free of charge. jy4-tf

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705 and 707 Front St., between Pacific and Broadway
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Board and Lodging, per Week, - - $4 50.
Board, per Day, - - - - 75c.

Good accommodations for Families.

N. B.—This House has just been renovated. Free Coach to the House.

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115 FIRST STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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Board and Lodging (per week).....**$4 00**
6 Meal Tickets.....**$1 00**

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Meals, - - - - - - - 25
Lodging, from - - - - - - 25 to 50

The Cars pass the Hotel every fifteen minutes to all parts of the city. jy4-tf

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227 and 229 Second Street,

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This Hotel is conducted on Temperance Principles and offers Superior Accommodations to the public. The Table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to give guests the comforts of a home.

Board per Week.....$3 50.
Six Meal Tickets for.....$1 00.
Board and Lodging per Week.....$4 00.
Single Rooms with Board (per week)..$4 50 to $5.

CHAS. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor. ap19-tf

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519 MISSION STREET,
Between First and Second.....SAN FRANCISCO

Board and Lodging per week.....$4 50
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Single Meals..... 25
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Passengers and Baggage taken to this house free of charge. JOHN MURRAY, Proprietor. my24-tf

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(Late NEW ST. CHARLES,)
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The Rooms are Furnished with Patent Spring Beds and Hair Mattresses, and are well arranged, either for families or single persons. Splendid accommodations for the traveling public. This Hotel is situated near all the Steamer Landings. Passengers and baggage conveyed to the House free of charge.

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mh29-tf MRS. CREIGHTON.

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Between Kearny and Montgomery....SAN FRANCISCO.

Board and Lodging, (per week)..$5 00 to $7 00
Board per Week.....$4 00

JULIUS OSIANDER.....Proprietor. mh2-tf

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CAPT. HENRY FERNNO, - - - Proprietor.

This pleasant wayside resort is situated on the Ocean Beach, near the Cliff, and is the only place on the route where parties taking the drive can procure The Best Liquors and Cigars, for 12½ cents. jy4-tf

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This House is a fire-proof building, newly built, and well ventilated. The rooms are furnished with Spring Beds, and well arranged for families or single persons.

Board and Lodging per week, from $5 to $6.

DOHERTY & BERMINGHAM.....Proprietors.

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MONTGOMERY'S HOTEL, 227 AND 229 Second street. Board and Lodging from $4 to $5 per week; six meal tickets for $1. Conducted on temperance principles. jy4-tf

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P. H. MORRISEY'S

Family Grocery Store

N. W. cor. Fifth and Tehama Sts.

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Wines and Liquors of the Best Quality constantly on hand.

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A Choice Selection of Wines and Liquors for Family and Medicinal use always on hand.

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VAN NESS AVENUE and HAYES ST., (South East cor.)

Keeps always on hand and for sale a Select Stock of

Groceries, Wines and Liquors,

At the lowest market prices. He keeps a Temperance Drink called KENTUCKY WINE that challenges competition. Call and judge for yourselves. je 7-tf

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Every Saturday and Sunday will be given a FIRST-CLASS ENTERTAINMENT.

Sunday, June 8th—Festival of the Hebrew Societies.

☞ GARDENS To Let on the Most Reasonable Terms for Festivals, Fairs, Pic-Nics, Etc.

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THE CITY GARDENS

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Coming Picnic Season!

THE ATTENTION OF ALL SOCIETIES, ASSOCIations and Military Companies is called to the advantages offered by these commodious and beautiful grounds for Holiday Picnic Festivals. They can be procured on any day in the week for picnic purposes the coming season on more advantageous terms than any grounds in the State.

THE CITY GARDENS

Are easy of access without any tariff to Societies, and are provided with large and beautiful Lawns; large Shade Trees; beautiful Flowers and Plants from every clime; numerous Swings; two mammoth Dancing Pavilions; a natural Lake, with Pleasure Boats; Fountains and Observatory Towers, all perfectly sheltered from the winds. A mammoth Restaurant is on the grounds, and every convenience for the accommodation of large Picnics has been made. Everything has been placed in the most complete order for the coming season.

THE CITY GARDENS

Are the largest in the State. They contain 8½ acres of Knoll and Shaded Lawns, Flower Gardens, etc., and are capable of accommodating 20,000 persons with the greatest convenience. Extra Cars run directly to the Gardens.

Picnic Committees are especially invited to call and inspect the Grounds, and ascertain terms, which will be most favorable.

M. V. STEVENS, Proprietor.

Office hours 3 to 6 P. M. daily, at the Gardens, corner Twelfth and Folsom streets.

N. B.—30,000 Admission Tickets were sold by various Associations holding festivals at the City Gardens last year. The sale of spirituous liquors will be prohibited on the grounds on Festival days. ap19-tf

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 21, 1873.

[From the St. Louis Western Celt.]

THE LATE PROFESSOR JOHN O'DONOVAN.

HIS EARLY LIFE AND SUBSEQUENT TRIALS—SCIENCE MOURNS THE LOSS OF A POLISHED SCHOLAR HUMANITY AN EARNEST DEFENDER OF HIS COUNTRY—THE TRUE TYPE OF AN IRISH PATRIOT—HIS EVENTFUL CAREER AND UNTIMELY DEATH — FUNERAL OBSEQUIES — EULOGY BY FATHER O'REILLY—A TRIBUTE FROM HIS CO-PATRIOTS.

The sudden and almost tragic death of Professor John O'Donovan, who had not only attained a high standard of local fame, but was known; far and wide, as one of the most accomplished linguists of the nineteenth century, ere he had scarcely reached the prime of manhood, has cast a gloom over Irish-American circles that is painful to realize; While here in St. Louis, where he was well-known and highly esteemed for his social virtues and scientific attainments, a deep void has been created, especially in the College of the Christian Brothers, of St. Louis, where he was warmly appreciated, and we might truly add; tenderly loved by his youthful charge. Our morning cotemporaries have but barely alluded to the circumstances of his death by drowning, giving but little, in detail of his eventful career; and believing that our readers will appreciate a brief sketch of his life, we append to the sad intelligence of his death, the following particulars of his eventful career:—

Professor John O'Donovan was born in Dublin in 1843. His father, Professor O'Donovan: translator of the Four Masters, Brehon Laws, and other works, held a high position in Trinity College, Dublin. The deceased gave unmistakable tokens, at an early age, of those qualities of head and heart, which shed so brilliant a lustre upon his subsequent life. With a decided *penchant* for literary labors he evinced in his boyhood, a quickness of apprehension, and a maturity of judgment that enabled him to master with scarce an effort the most difficult problems in the scientific world, acquiring at the same time, a proficiency in *belles letres* that gave him the very front rank among the greatest literary lights of his day; and if, as in his experience, his youthful ardor was suddenly dampened by the stern opposition of those who differed from him, it was but another striking illustration that genius is often allied to misfortune: that the bravest soul and purest heart may fall a prey to the foul breath of suspicion and base injustice. Graduating with distinguished honor at Trinity College, he was about to be crowned with a well-merited badge of distinction as Master of Arts, when he was arrested by the English Government for Fenianism. He was indicted on a charge in 1865, but was never brought to trial. Embarking shortly after his arrest for the United States; he remained in this country until 1868 when he returned to his native city, Dublin. Intelligence of his return had scarcely reached the ears of his persecutors when he was again arrested and thrown into an English prison for daring to promulgate, as he had done on the first occasion, his honest convictions of right. It is natural to suppose at such a crisis that his proud spirit remained undaunted though life and liberty were at stake: yet believing that "discretion was the better part of valor" he accepted the terms of release offered by the English government, which though not involving a renunciation of his cherished principles, necessitated a change of base again. He returned to America, locating first in Boston where he practiced medicine with a fair degree of success. Whether or not the profession of medicine proved to him a congenial sphere of action, we shall not pretend to affirm; it is, however, safe to presume, that he was deeply impressed by the story of Ireland's wrongs, and happily chose a different field for the exercise of his talents and tireless energy. Abandoning his practice in Boston, he next visited New York city; where, shortly after his arrival, he was duly installed on the editorial staff of the *Irish Republic*. We need not dwell upon the editorials that emanated from the pen of Professor O'Donovan while connected with the *Irish Republic*, or his contributions to the *Round Table*. Suffice it to say, that the former were ever tinged with a lofty sense of patriotism; the latter as chaste in sentiment as they were profound in thought. He was next offered a professorship in the College of the Christian Brothers at Philadelphia, where he remained two years. From Philadelphia he came to St. Louis, where, as is already well-known, he filled with signal ability up to the day of his death, on Monday last, the 2d inst., a highly responsible position as professor of belles lettres in all its branches.

HIS UNTIMELY DEATH.

As already known, Professor O'Donohue was drowned at Greve Cœur Lake, about twelve o'clock on Monday last. Upon the morning of that day, the pupils and teachers of the College of the Christian Brothers had gone to the lake about twelve miles distant from the College to a picnic. After enjoying themselves a short time in various games, a number of them went in swimming. Nothing unusual occurred until two of the students attempted to swim across the lake, Professor O'Donovan following them at a short distance. The lake is regarded as a dangerous one, owing partly to the fact that it is fed by numerous little springs at the bottom, the water of which is of variable temperature, sometimes very cold. The two students succeeded in reaching the opposite shore but not without some difficulty, the Professor, meanwhile having barely reached the middle of the lake, when he was seized with cramps. His danger was at once apparent to several students who swam immediately to his assistance, and had almost succeeded in bringing him to the shore, when he sank for the last time. Pending the death struggle, his last words were clothed in prayer and an invocation to the

BLESSED VIRGIN,

an evidence to his sorrowing friends that his last thoughts ascended to the Savior in whom he trusted to the end. The body was not recovered at three o'clock upon the afternoon of the same day, as stated by one of our contemporaries, but was found by two fishermen about twelve hours after the sad occurrance, when the coroner was summoned, returning a verdict of death by drowning. Professor O'Donovan was in his thirty-first year. A gentleman in the true sense of that frequently misapplied word; a profound scholar and a very accomplished linguist, having mastered twelve distinct languages he was not only admired by the students and teachers of the College of the Christian Brothers for his genius and learning, but had endeared himself to a large circle of warm friends by his amiable nature, and nobility of soul.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

His funeral took place on Wednesday last at the Church of the College of the Christian Brothers, consisting first of solemn high mass. A sermon was delivered by Father Welby, which was a touching tribute to the deceased. The remains were then taken to Calvery Cemetery, escorted by the following named co-patriots and friends of his; Edward Coyne, T. W. Mackessy Thomas Maloney, Hugh De Vere, Professor J. J. Dowling, James McGrath, Edward McSweeney, Dan O'Madigan, James McDonnell, Edward J. Finnerty, and others. Messrs Coyne, Mackessy, Monony and De Vere co-patriots and fellow prisoners with the lamented dead, acted as pall-bearers. After the funeral cortege entered the cemetry, a eulogy was pronounced by Father P. F. O'Rielly, who, referring to the deceased, paid a worthy tribute to his

TRUE IRISH HEART;

his generous impulses; his love of humanity his devotion to his native land. A large delegation of students of the academy, including the teachers and intimate friends of deceased, attended the remains of the last sorrowful scene. A number of his friends in St. Louis contemplate the erection of a monument to his memory in Calvery cemetry. In this connection we are pleased to mention that Mr. James McGrath has offered a lot for the reception of the remains where they will be deposited at an early day. We sympathize deeply with the surviving relatives and friends in their sad bereavement with its warning to us all of the uncertainty of life.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

We hear on very good authority that a serious discovery has been made in a department of the Board of Inland Revenue, it having been found that an officer in high position of responsibility has fallen into deficiencies amounting to £3,000 or £4,000, and that, to make matters worse, he has destroyed all the books and papers which would have afforded evidence of his defalcations. The department has been so singularly free from occurrences of this kind for very many years that this case has created the greatest surprise and indignation throughout the whole system of the Board.

McDonald and the other bank forgers were brought before the Lord Mayor of London, on Wednesday. The Attorney for the Crown took occasion to make suitable acknowledgement of the services of Mr. Shenck, the American Minister, had rendered in the ex-tradition of McDonald, and thus forwarding the ends of justice. All the papers in the case not having come to hand, the hearing was adjourned.

The Shah of persia crossed the Channel in the Royal Yacht accompanied by a fleet of ironclads, and arrived at Dover on Wednesday. The city was gaily decorated and crowded with visitors. The shipping in the harbor was covered with flags and streamers. As the royal visitor landed, salutes were fired from the fleet and from the shore. He was received by the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur.

A letter appears in the London Journals of June 7th, from M. Pietri, formerly private secretary to the late ex-Emperor Napoleon, contradicting the authenticity of the appeal of the ex-Empress Eugene to the French people, published yesterday afternoon in the Pall Mall *Gazette*.

MADRID.

Information has reached Madrid of an important victory which has been gained by General Nouvallis, commanding the Government troops, over the Carlists under General Dorregney, at Naviloria, the Capitol of the province of Allarda, twenty-nine miles south of Bilboa. There were two severe engagements, in which the enemy were fully routed with heavy loss, three hundred killed and a large number wounded. Several hundred prisoners were captured by the Government troops, besides a considerable quantity of arms and military stores. The news of the battle has created considerable excitement in the Capitol.

In the Cortes, on the 13th inst., an official statement of the future policy of the new Ministry was read. It favors a speedy demarcation of the Federal States, a restoration of discipline in the army, the proclamation of martial law against the Carlist insurgents, liberty in the Antilles, and the suppression of slavery. It estimates the deficit in the finances at the end of the present month at 2,800,000 reales. Senor Muzo, the new Minister of War, is a friend of Castlear. He announces that he will pursue the same foreign policy as did his predecessors,

Margal, President of the Council, in a speech delivered in the Cortes, said the Government must first pacify the Peninsula, in order to discourage disaffection in Cuba. At a demonstration in Barcelona, on the 13th inst., speakers termed the municipality of the city, thieves, and urged vigorous measures for getting rid of the objectionable authorities. The meeting broke up with cries of "*Vive la Federacion Social*," and "Down with the Municipality!"

Saliveron is elected President of the Cortes by 176 votes to 74 for Figueras. The Government announced that the separation of Church and State was a part of the programme. The Minister of Finance also submitted a proposition for the negotiation of a loan of $300,000,000 reals and the imposition of new taxes.

It is said that Senor Castelar will propose to the Cortes a division of Spain and her colonies into the following Federal States—Catalonia, Navarre and Biscay, Valencia and Murcia, New Castile, Old Castile, Galica, Andulusia, Upper and Lower, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Canaries and the Phillipines.

The Cortes will elect a Commission to draw up a federal constitution. The Commission will consist of twenty-five members, of whom twelve will be deputized from the present Cortes and thirteen from the Federal States.

Prince Jerome Napoleon has arrived at Madrid from Paris.

Castelar is said to favor a devision of Spain and her colonies into Federal States.

The Carlists are reported to have been defeated again, this time near Victoria.

GERMANY.

THE CZAR IN GERMANY.—The Emperor Alexander of Russia arrived at Darmstadt on the 18th inst. to attend the celebration of the aniversary of the Grand Duke's accession, which is now in progress.

Emperor William of Prussia is said to be seriously ill.

Khivan news reports the natives flying before the Russian columns.

ALL European bound steamers leaving New York for the last four weeks have had their full complement of passengers, and great difficulty is experienced in obtaining a passage on account of the great rush to Europe of the married class.

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